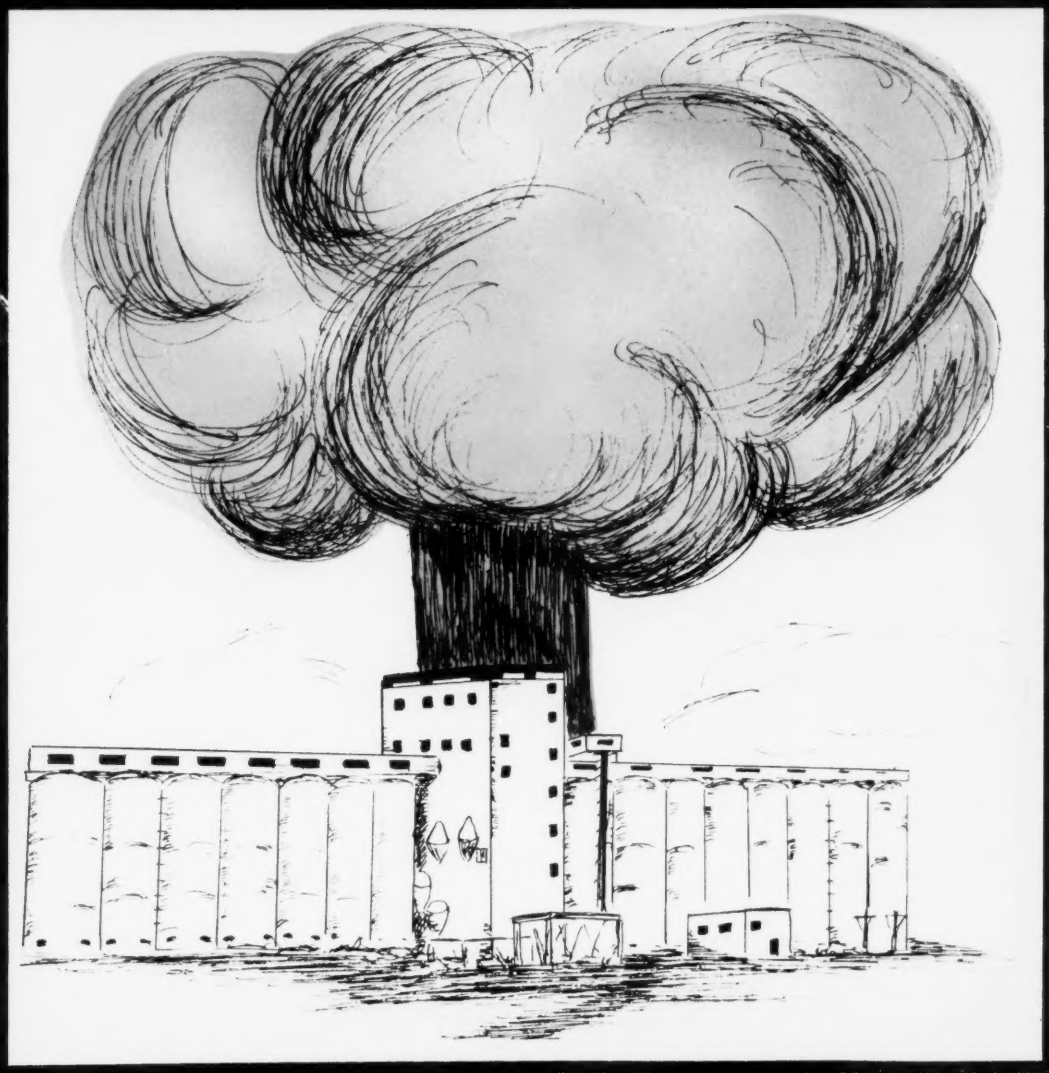
THE Soybean Digest

Could the Soybean Industry Weather an H-Bomb Attack?



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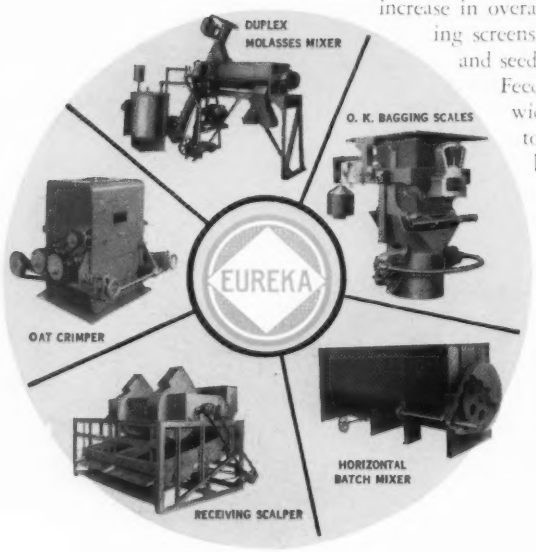

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THE Soybean Digest

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THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safeguarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

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EDITOR'S DESK

. . . By GEO. M. STRAYER

DON'T FORGET CCC IS NOT A MARKET

Governmental purchases of agricultural products never make a market. Commodity Credit Corp. does not consume a product. That which goes into CCC stocks must always come out later. CCC stocks of a commodity do not represent usage—they merely delay usage.

Certainly there is a place in American Agriculture today for the ever-normal granary principle. Certainly it is more important today then ever before in our nation's history to have adequate supplies of food and fiber. If it is important to us as a nation to have strategic reserves of rubber, tin, wool and other such items, it is also even more important to have foodstuffs in reserve.

The one great weapon which we in America have today—which Russia does not have—is food. We have it in supplies sufficient for our own needs and that of the friendly nations. We must never dissipate that strategic reserve of foodstuffs below adequate levels under any circumstances. It is our most important weapon.

If certain portions of today's foodstuffs supply are strategic let's place them in the same category as the other strategic materials, and stop considering them as a part of the cost of farm programs. Let's charge the cost to Defense, to Health and Welfare—but let's stop hanging the yoke of costs around Agriculture's neck.

When we have established the desirable level of food and fiber reserves let's go out and merchandise the stocks we have on hand above that level. Let's use some of the money now being spent storing the products to find buyers. Let's stop producing products or type of products we cannot sell and concentrate on those we can market.

Commodity Credit Corp. does not consume it merely delays consumption, creates later problems. Let's stop regarding it as a market, be realistic and call it what it really is—a temporary expedient offering in itself no real solution to the problems of agricultural overproduction.

WE HAVE A BIG SELLING JOB TO DO

The support price on 1958-crop soybeans has now been announced at the same level as during the past year—70% of parity, with a national average of $2.09 per bushel. The realistic attitude the soybean industry has taken toward support price levels in past years was recognized, and the recommendations made by the American Soybean Association have been placed in effect for 1958.

Now we are faced with the job of creating, expanding and supplying the markets for our products. It is time to promote even more extensively the sale of our commodities in all possible fields of usage, both at home and abroad. We must play the role of salesmen and do a true selling job. We must service our customers, help them to more profitably use our products in goods reaching channels of consumption.

There were those who felt that 1958-crop soybeans should be supported at price levels somewhat below the announced levels. It was their contention we would create fewer sales problems, greater sales, and less carryover at the end of the crop year if prices were lower.

Now we are faced with the necessity of justifying our support price position. It will take hard work, good merchandising on the part of every processor and manufacturer. Either we sell as we have never sold before or we will have the problems which are consistently created by surpluses. Selling is always easier before surpluses hang over the market. And prices are always better without visible surpluses, too. We must keep ourselves out of a surplus position.

TIME TO STOP THE APOLOGIES

The public relations of American Agriculture are extremely bad today. Too many people in urban America have been led to believe all farmers are wearing a Cadillac on each foot, have their heads firmly embedded in the national tax trough, and are on easy street at the taxpayer's expense. Strangely, nothing comes out of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to refute this belief.

Certainly there have been mistakes in our farm programs. Have we ever made mistakes in our defense programs? In labor programs? In education? Welfare? But have you ever read a statement issued by a Secretary of Labor apologizing for minimum wages?

We need a public relations program for American Agriculture today that is positive—not negative. We need a division of the USDA that defends the farmer—not apologizes for him. We need a crusade for production and marketing of our products—not for lower prices and less production. We need a Department of Agriculture that tells the story of the contributions of America's farmers in positive fashion.

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Could the Soybean Industry Weather an H-Bomb Attack?

Here are steps you should take, USDA publications you should have.

By L. B. TAYLOR

Director Food and Materials Requirements Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, USDA

AN ALL-OUT NUCLEAR attack on this country would of course mean widespread destruction, particularly to large inland cities, seaports, and military installations. Accompanying fallout also would affect agricultural areas, endangering lives and hampering normal activities. Under such conditions, there would be an immediate need for soybean products, both for food and for use in manufactured items. However, survival of producers and processors and their ability to maintain production might well depend on advance planning.

If a bomb attack comes the soybean producer should think first of the safety of himself and his family. His greatest danger is likely to be from radioactive fallout. Unseen fallout can be dangerous but if fallout can be seen, radioactivity level is almost certain to be dangerous. Any bomb drop in the local area should be an immediate warning to take cover, although there may be an hour or more before fallout becomes dangerous, depending among various factors on the distance from the blast. In the period following an attack, the producer will of necessity depend on civil defense authorities to let him know when it is safe to leave shelter.

Blast and fires from a bomb attack can do tremendous damage to industrial areas but they cannot put large agricultural producing areas out of commission permanently. The soybean production area is well spread throughout the Mississippi River area and, to a lesser extent, the Southeast. Fallout, on the downwind side, is the major threat. Fallout would make production operations temporarily unsafe for people, as mentioned above. But, on the basis of information available to date, it appears that crop production could be resumed in most contaminated areas within a year.

In this connection, producers of soybeans and other farm commodities can expect priorities in obtaining such essential items as repair parts, gasoline, and building materials. Farmers' Bulletin No. 2107, Radioactive Fallout on the Farm, contains some excellent pointers on safety and production maintenance.

Survival Comes First

For the processor as well as the producer, survival of himself, his family, and his employees is of first importance. As for employees, the processor should remember that a plant can be replaced but people cannot. There is little protection against blast damage from a nearby bomb hit, but some parts of the processing plants may provide excellent shelter from fallout.

From the standpoint of production continuity, processors should ask themselves these questions: Do I keep an adequate stock of solvent on hand? Is it properly protected? Do I have a supply of commonly used repair parts for essential machines? Have I arranged for the safe storage of vital records? Do I know how to decontaminate buildings and equipment? Have I made arrangements for some type of standby power equipment?

USDA Information Bulletin No. 169, Defense Guides for Commercial Food Facilities, contains other suggestions for safeguarding the processing plant.

The situation following an all-out nuclear attack would be one of enormous confusion, nationally. Production, processing, distribution, and marketing patterns would undoubtedly be disrupted to a great extent. However, some assumptions can be made.

We know that soybean crushers are well distributed throughout the production area with relatively few plants in highly vulnerable large cities or near major military installations. So we may guess that there will be adequate crushing facilities in the post-attack period. In fact, soybean crushers might be called on to help crush other types of oilseeds, inasmuch as many of the plants normally handling copra, flaxseed, and certain other commodities are lo-

cated in much more vulnerable areas.

However, many users of soybean and other vegetable oils are located in areas vulnerable to attack. Destruction of refining and hydrogenization facilities could, in itself, limit our ability to use all the vegetable oils that could be produced by soybean crushers. Also, heavy losses of population would mean reduced requirements for edible oils, and heavy destruction to industrial centers would curtail industrial uses. Population losses, furthermore, would result in decreased need for livestock products, which would be reflected in lessened demand for oil meal.

Soybeans in Emergency

There are offsetting factors. Destruction of port facilities would cut imports—a gap which soybean oil could help to fill. For emergency feeding, vegetable oil products would be in demand. Soybeans might also be used in place of dry beans for human food in areas of food shortage.

While the nation's defense planning is designed to make an attack on this country unlikely, a real danger still exists. Local civil defense officials have responsibility for planning for public welfare in the post-attack period. This includes advising people of dangerous levels of fallout and decontamination measures to be taken when needed. The U. S. Department of Agriculture is also concerned with problems related to supplying food, and the food and materials requirements division will help producers and processors find answers to special questions.

What is done now to reduce the effects of an attack may be a deciding factor in determining if, or how well, we live in the post-attack period.

Former ASA Secretary in Japan Mission

Albert Dimond, past president of ASA, wrote this account of Dr. P. A. Webber, a former Association secretary, after visiting him and Mrs. Webber while in Japan recently.

TEN MILES north of Maebashi City, Japan, and a third the way up towering Mount Akagi live and work Dr. P. A. Webber and his charming wife.

Dr. Webber, who did his graduate work at the University of Michigan, and his wife, also a graduate of the same school, are well on their way toward building and establishing the Mount Akagi Rest Home and Rural School. This is a non-profit Christian, medical and educational center, dedicated to furnishing self-help education and as a rehabilitation center for handicapped children. The center is in a rural community on a mountainside farm of 125 acres.

Dr. Webber has spent much of his life alternating between Japan and the United States, and has been in Japan since 1948.

During the early part of his career in Japan he became thoroughly acquainted with the valuable properties of soybeans. On one of his sojourns in the United States he served as secretary of the American Soybean Association, in 1931-32.

Among his other activities in the United States were serving on the faculties of Berea College in Kentucky and Madison College in Tennessee. He headed the latter for a time. These are both well-known self-help educational institutions. Madison College manufactures and sells soybean foods.

Dr. Webber also did much of the research and development work on soy milk done in this country.

During the late war the United States drafted him because of his intimate knowledge of the Japanese people and their language, for liaison work in Japanese concentration camps in the western part of our country. Dr. Webber speaks of this interval in his life with sadness. There is no mistaking his love for the Japanese people.

Asked what was the most pressing need of the Japanese people, Dr. Webber replied, "Nutrition. What food? Soybeans." Of course it is not as simple as that, but he pointed out that Japan now consumes ½ bushel of soybeans per capita per year. The people need 3 bushels and could use 5 bushels for each person every year. Other forms of protein are beyond their pocketbooks. It is either soybeans or no protein.

In Japan the government provides 6 years of school. The thirst for knowledge beyond that by these industrious and intense people is impossible to comprehend unless you have seen and talked with them.

Dr. and Mrs. Webber in offering self-help educational advantages to this agricultural community are doing a wonderful service. It is an example of what can be done by a combination of science and devotion.

Nutrena Sales Manager

William B. Palm, Jr., has been named sales manager for poultry products for Nutrena Mills, Inc. He will headquarter in the company's general office in Minneapolis.

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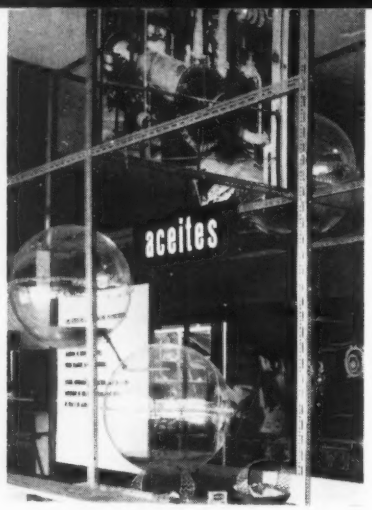

MOST Europeans are unfamiliar with the usage of soybean oil. Here vegetable oils flow through plastic spheres to attract attention at a European trade fair. Exhibit was sponsored by the Soybean Council of America.

We Need Salesmen for U. S. Farm Products

The products of U. S. farms are orphans in foreign markets. From a speech before the National Farm Institute in Des Moines.

By GEO. M. STRAYER

Executive Vice President, American Soybean Association

WE HAVE done very little actual selling of American farm markets. We have allowed our products to go into world markets. But we in American agriculture have only sold when the buyer came to us and took our products away from us.

Ask the average Midwest farmer today how much of the produce of his farm goes into world markets and he will tell you "none" or "very little," yet last year the production of 1 out of every 5 acres of cropland in the United States went into export markets!

The crop off 40 acres of each tillable 200 crop acres in our nation was purchased by buyers outside our own country—not sold to them.

We have been just about the world's worst salesmen—we have been merely order-takers. We did not go out to do a sales job.

Merely Order Takers

American agriculture has been merely taking orders for something that all the rest of the world knows we have in apparent great surplus, and which we have thus sold at far less than its inherent value.

Not only have we been poor order-takers, but in our export dealings we have, in far too many cases, regarded the export markets as places to dump our off-grade poor quality materials. We have been lax in our grading, our standardization. Our deliveries in too many cases did not correspond with our sales agreements. We have, even through these periods of relative surpluses, seemed to take the attitude that the buyers in a foreign country could come to our shores, take the product as we have it, in the form in which we wanted to deliver it, at our price —and like it!

They have not liked it! So—they left us for other sources of supply.

We must make it the responsibility of someone in American agriculture to merchandise, promote and actively sell our products. It is not and never should be the function of government to do the actual selling.

We have sold soybeans and soybean products because we have gone after the markets. But who sells corn? Who sells oats? Who sells grain sorghums? Who sells Midwest wheat?

There is no surplus of northwest white wheats today because the Oregon Wheat League has promoted its product. Japan today takes the major portion of Pacific Coast wheat exports.

But corn is nobody's baby. Nobody merchandises it. Someone must do the job. We in American agriculture must act like exporters, and provide the vehicle or mechanism for selling our products. Until we do so we will continually be outsold.

We must service our accounts for wheat, corn and other products as we have started to do on soybean oil. The people in the Mediterranean countries for centuries have been large users of olive oil. They like the flavor, the odor, the appearance of olive oil. It is all they have known through generations of usage.

In 1954 and 1955 heavy freezes killed out many olive groves that had produced for up to 200 and 300 years. Olive oil was not available in desired quantities. Soybean oil and cottonseed oil were available from the United States in large quantities —and were relatively cheap. Spain, Italy, Greece, and other countries bought our oils in quantities. Stories started coming back to us about the bad soybean oil that was being delivered. We were getting a bad reputation. In June 1956 I went to those countries to see what the situation really was.

In Spain they were getting good soybean and cottonseed oil from the United States. They were blending it with very poor quality olive oil and olive oil foots to give it the flavor and odor they wanted. Normally that quality olive oil would not have been considered for human consumption.

Soybean Oil Blamed

When the blended product was not acceptable to the consumer it was not the olive oil foots that were blamed—it was that blankety blank American soybean and cottonseed oil!

In reality, the soybean and cottonseed oils were of excellent quality. People needed help in storing, handling, blending and using them. Unless we supplied such help we were going to lose our customers. Spain was an example of what was happening in other countries.

The Soybean Council of America employed an oil technician—a man recognized the world over as a pre-eminent authority in his field. We sent him to Spain. We sent him again this past year. He serviced our customers. He showed them how to handle, store, refine, blend, market and use soybean oil so it was a highly acceptable product to their people.

Because soybean oil can be produced with so little hand labor it will always sell at a fraction of the cost of olive oil. We are convinced that if we teach the Spaniards, the Italians, the Greeks, the Turks, the Algerians, the Moroccans and others

how to handle and use soybean oil —acquaint them with its limitations and its advantages—we can have a continually expanding market for our soybean oil in that part of the world at a price that is favorable to us. We must *service* our accounts, as well as sell them.

We must keep our prices competitive with those of the rest of the world. The shrinkage of our cotton market is a shining example of what happens to a major supplier when he allows his price to get out of line. We cannot hold a price umbrella in the form of price supports over uneconomic production in other areas of the world and retain our markets. Our relative price must be in line with our quality.

Two out of every five people in the world went to bed hungry last night. We talk in terms of surpluses but most of the world thinks in terms of food shortages. We have the foods—what we most need is the sales forces, the vehicles, the mechanisms of merchandising and distribution, together with the means of exchange of services, goods and monies to permit expanded trade between the nations of the world.

Directly related to this need is something that greatly concerns me in our national thinking today. No segment of the American economy is today so dependent on exports as agriculture. No segment of our economy offers so much potential expansion as does the sale of farm products. In world markets lies our hope for the next few decades.

Could Be Bad Blow

Yet today in Washington we are allowing ourselves to be out-talked, out-maneuvered and out-fought in discussions of Reciprocal Trade Agreements and their extension. I am greatly concerned that American agriculture is going to sit idly by and allow the bicycle manufacturer who cannot stand competition, the watchmaker who must subsidize inefficiencies with tariff protection, and the industrialists and trade-unionists who see only their immediate and personal problem, maneuver our Congress into a situation where we will either fail to ratify continuation of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act, or we will allow it to be so emasculated and amended that it is meaningless.

Agriculture—the soybean farmer —will suffer an irreparable blow if this should happen. We in agriculture must accept our responsibilities for continuation of this policy that means so much to our continued expansion of foreign markets.

I predict that Public Law 480 is rapidly becoming an integral part of our American foreign policy, and that it or some similar program will be used to win and keep our friends around the world for a period of years. We will use some tool or vehicle similar to P. L. 480 to solve some of the problems of exchange of monies and credits, thus providing markets for America's farmers, putting food in the stomachs of hungry people, and maintaining our influence among the nations of the world.

The product of 40 acres of each 200-acre farm was exported in 1957, yet we seem to be so complacent that we are perfectly willing to continue to sit on our fannies and let the rest of the world buy or not buy —as they see fit.

Yet it is the produce of that 40 acres that determines profit or loss —and largely determines the price on the crop from the other 160 acres also.

Oil Chemists Will Hold Annual Meeting Apr. 21-23

PLANS ARE proceeding smoothly for the next two events on the 1958 calendar of the American Oil Chemists' Society: the 49th annual meeting Apr. 21-23 at the Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., and the short course on syndets and soaps July 14-18 at the Princeton Inn, Princeton, N. J.

The technical program is being filled in by S. J. Rini, HumKo Co., program chairman, and his committee for the spring meeting. Social events are definite, according to Allen Smith, Perkins Oil Co., general chairman.

A fee of $120 has been set for the short course, which will cover room from Sunday evening through Thursday night and meals from Monday morning to Friday noon as well as registration. Chairman of the course is Foster Dee Snell, Foster D. Snell Inc., New York.

Spanish Government to Control All Fats, Oils

THE NATIONAL Supply Commission of the Spanish government will control all fats and oils both domestic and imported during the 1957-58 olive oil season, according to USDA's Foreign Crops and Markets. The apparent objective is to insure that the Commission has adequate stocks of olive oil for blending with imported vegetable oils, as well as sufficient reserves for planned export.

Prior to the order, the Commission controlled only 50% of Spain's oils.

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Yields Are Not Cut by Minimum Tillage

CORN AND SOYBEAN yields will not suffer when farmers cut down on field operations to prepare their seedbeds. At the same time they can save both time and gasoline, research with minimum tillage at the University of Illinois shows.

During 1957, agronomists and agricultural engineers tried four different methods of seedbed preparation. First, they used the usual method—plowing, disking twice, harrowing and planting—five trips across the field to get the seed in the ground.

Second, they plowed the ground and planted the seed with no other working of the soil—two trips across the field.

Third, they plowed the ground, pulled a spike-tooth harrow over the plowed ground and planted, making only three trips.

Fourth, they plowed the ground and planted the seed in wheel tracks 40 inches apart, making only two trips over the ground.

The agricultural engineers figure that each trip across the field costs about 90¢ an acre. So, if a farmer with 100 acres of corn could save three trips across the field, he could also save $2.70 an acre, or $270, in putting in his corn crop.

Minimum tillage also reduced soil compaction, especially on soils too wet from heavy rains. It also increased movement of water into the soil, reduced runoff and cut down early weed growth.

The researchers also tried minimum tillage on soybeans. At Urbana, soybeans planted in the usual seedbed yielded 40.8 bushels an acre. With plow-planting they produced 45.7 bushels. With the plow-harrow-plant method they made 42.9 bushels and with plowing and planting in the wheel track, 43 bushels. Similar results were obtained at Brownstown in south central Illinois and at DeKalb in northern Illinois.

J. W. Pendleton, UI agronomist, emphasizes that agronomists do not expect minimum tillage to increase yields. The main purpose is to cut costs.

Midsouth Shippers Group Has Midwinter Meeting

SPEAKERS at the midwinter meeting of the Midsouth Soybean and Grain Shippers Association in Memphis Feb. 18 included:

Joseph A. Burris, Jr., resident food and drug inspector at Memphis, who spoke on Food and Drug's grain sanitation program.

R. J. Mutti, professor of agricultural economics, University of Illinois, who discussed, "What Country Elevators Are Making in Northern Illinois."

There was also a discussion of Commodity Credit Corp. sales and takeover policies on soybeans and small grain.

Big Loss in Soybeans Reported from Giant Foxtail

LOSSES from weeds showed up dramatically in tests with giant foxtail in corn and soybeans at the University of Illinois.

Where a 3-inch band of foxtail was left in the row, soybean yields were cut by 17 bushels.

Tests are planned for 2 more years to check effects of different seasons.

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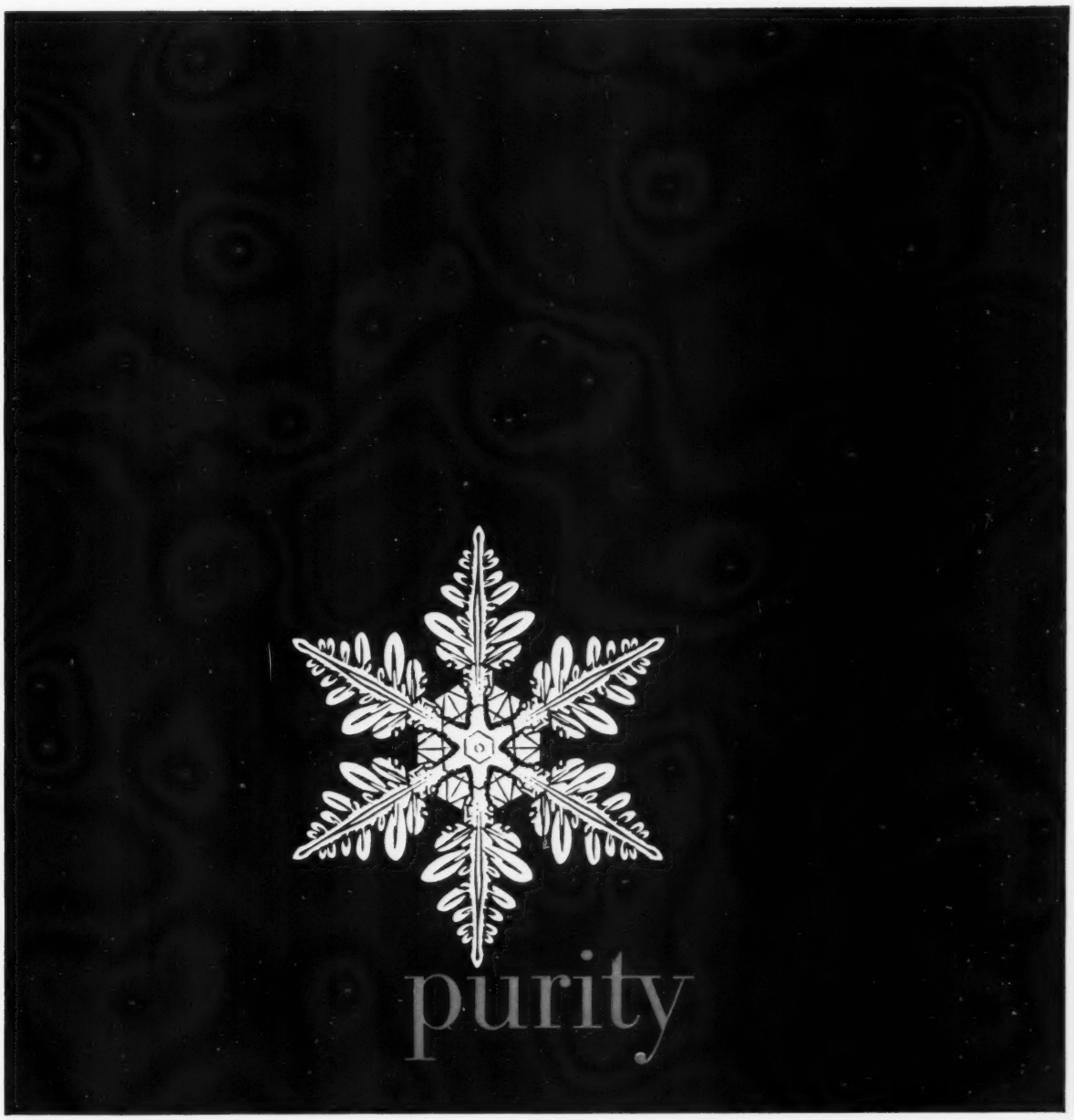

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That's what Columbian means by "Look Ahead" Engineering. In 1956 when Riverdale Grain Co. called on Columbian for a new elevator, capacity was secondary to modernization. A complete house of 64,000 bu. capacity seemed adequate. Modern blending and classifying tanks and facilities for faster grain handling, loading and unloading, were incorporated into Riverdale's new elevator. At the same time Columbian Engineers planned the inevitable expansion!

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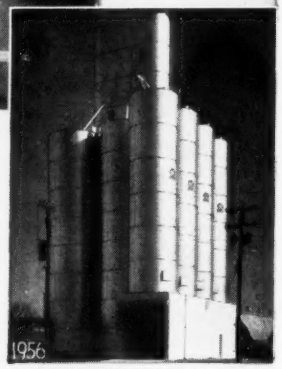

RIVERDALE'S 67% STORAGE EXPANSION. Within one year after completing, in the fall 1956, a modern 64,000 bu. capacity elevator, Riverdale Grain Co. had to add 43,000 bu. capacity to take care of new business. Note how the new tank, erected fall 1957 (foreground) harmonizes with the original installation. Columbian "Look Ahead" engineering planned it that way. Jones Construction Co., Grant, Nebr., erected both the 1956 elevator and 1957 addition.

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THE NEWS IN BRIEF

THE CROP, MARKETS AND OTHER ITEMS OF NOTE

Acreage May Be Up A Little

Observers are still very tentative in predicting 1958 soybean acreage but in general they look for **little change from 1957 in main northern soybean growing states.** Any change will probably be toward a small increase.

More acres will be planted to soybeans in the South and in western states such as Kansas and the Dakotas.

Jake Hartz, Jr., Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Stuttgart, Ark., believes the **soybean acreage increase in the general South will be 20% to 25%.** Wheat and oats "were not planted last fall because of excessive moisture, and the farmers are looking for a cash crop. Also, heavy signups in the soil bank reserves will tend to increase soybean acres for the small farmer's cash crop."

W. M. Scott, Jr., Tallulah, La., estimates an increase of 20% in soybean acres in northeastern Louisiana. He says winter grain acres are short and many cotton acres are in the soil bank. Cash is short and cattle prices are very high. More acres will be available for soybeans than in 1957. "This has been the wettest and coldest winter for many years. There has been virtually no fall or winter land preparation."

The fact that the soil has been replenished with moisture may encourage farmers to plant more soybeans in Kansas, we are told. Several years of drought have discouraged soybean production there.

Harold Lumsden, Essex, Mo., says soybean acreage will be up in southeast Missouri because very little small grain was planted and many cotton and corn farms went into the soil bank.

A summary of tentative forecasts by local observers (1958 acreage up or down from 1957): Central Ark. up 5% to 10%; eastern Ark. up; southeast, south central Ark. up 20%; S. C. and Savannah River area, Ga., up 20% to 25%; Ill. not much change; central Ill. same to lower; southwest Ill. same; Decatur, Ill. down; Edgar County, Ill., same; Shelby County, Ill., same; Farmer City, Ill., same to slight increase; southeast Ill. same; south central Ind. same; northwest central Ind. same; southwest Ind. same to small decline; Ind. slightly up; Mason City, Iowa, slight increase; Webster County, Iowa, some increase; Kans. up; west Ky. and south Ind. up; northwest Mo., southwest Iowa, northeast Kans., and southeast Nebr. increase; northeast La. up 20%; Fairbault, Minn., up 10%; southwest central Minn. no less; Nobles County, Minn., same; south central Minn. same to up; Sharkey County, Miss., down; southeast Mo. up; Ray County, Mo., down 5%; Audrain County, Mo., same; north central Mo. increase; east N. C. same; Beaufort County, N. C., little change; Red River Valley, N. Dak., increase; Van Wert, Ohio, same; west central Ohio up a little; Miami, Okla., up; Tidewater region, Va. same; Midsouth increase; southwest Ontario no higher; Middlesex County, Ontario, down to 10% up.

Some Country Sales in Illinois

One large Illinois processor reports that soybeans have been moving in fairly good volume when the price is at or a little above loan levels but slack off on a 2c-to-3c drop. He says **most farmers seem to be satisfied with loan price or a little above this year.** One doesn't hear any $2.50 to $3 talk as in past years.

Arthur E. Frank, Dannen Mills, St. Joseph, Mo., reports more and more beans being sold on every price advance. "It seems the ones selling have decided there will be no great price advance as we have seen in the past."

But most of our observers in Illinois and elsewhere **do not report any large movement to market.**

The University of Illinois grain marketing staff notes: "Soybeans have now reached the price for which CCC will sell next summer. Any

further price gains won't last long. Since soybean inventories are large, **further price rises in meal are not likely."**

Heavy Processor Operations

Soybean processing operations in January set a new alltime record—31 million bushels as compared with 28.3 million bushels in December and about the same in January 1957.

Processors' end-of-month stocks as of Jan. 31 were 70 million bushels, about **9 million less than for a month earlier.** (See page 42 for detailed report).

Most processors in northern areas are operating near capacity and apparently they have had little trouble in obtaining their grinding requirements.

May Boost Exports Estimate

The impact of the P. L. 480 program on fats and oils exports may cause USDA officals to **boost their estimates of soybean and cottonseed oil exports for the current marketing year.**

The present estimate—one made by USDA fats and oils men late last summer—is for 1.1 billion pounds exports of the two oils. Programs have been recently announced or authorizations issued for over 250,000 metric tons of edible oils under the P. L. 480 and other economic aid programs to Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Poland. And Spain is asking for an additional 80,000 tons to finish out the year.

Another 65,000 to 75,000 metric tons have been tentatively programmed but not yet authorized for Italy, Latin America, Morocco, Formosa and Burma as the Soybean Digest goes to press.

An agreement with Poland for purchase by that country of $73 million worth of U. S. agricultural commodities, including 26,000 metric tons (worth $9.9 million) of soybean or cottonseed oil was announced by USDA Feb. 17. Agreement was negotiated under Title I of P. L. 480.

The authorization to Yugoslavia is for $9.9 million worth, and to Spain for $41.8 million worth. Contract dates are between Feb. 18 and July 31 and delivery dates are between Feb. 18 and Aug. 30 (For more details on the export outlook and the P. L. 480 program see Washington Digest page 36.)

Movement To Loan Not Large

Through Jan. 15 farmers had placed a total of 58.2 million bushels of 1957-crop soybeans under support, only a million more than for the same date a year ago. USDA officials believe about 80 million bushels went under support and expect 40 to 50 million will be delivered to CCC in the spring.

But J. E. Johnson, Champaign, Ill., states he does not find that many in his area put beans under loan or purchase agreement at the last moment.

We have varying reports of the percent of soybeans under price support in Minnesota, from small to the largest percent. Howard E. Grow, Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., Faribault, Minn., says most soybeans in his area had too high moisture content to qualify for the support program.

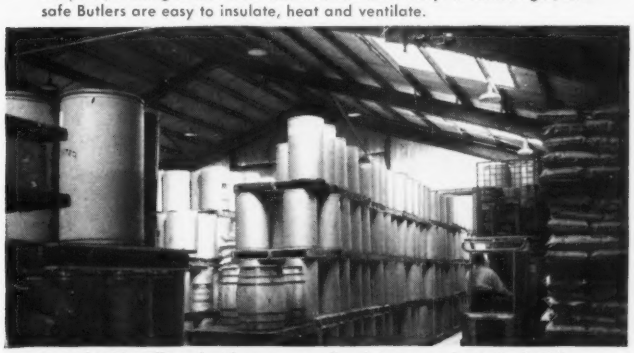
Freight Rates Are Hiked

The general increase in freight rates asked by all Class I railroads and some smaller roads was allowed by Interstate Commerce Commission to go into effect Feb. 15. Included are a flat increase of 6c per 100 pounds to apply to packaged materials, also to bulk soybeans and grains not going through export ports, in addition to other rate adjustments of from 2c to 4c per 100 pounds; and an increase in demurrage charges on export freight to $3 per car per day.

Watch Trade Act Discussion

Pointing out that Illinois farmers are exporting about one-fourth of their soybean production, C. P. Schumaier, Univeristy of Illinois agricultural economist, suggests they "would do well to keep abreast of the coming debate in Congress over extension of the **Reciprocal Trade Act since its provisions vitally affect their market prospects."**

No posts, nothing to interfere with men and machinery. Weather-tight, fire-safe Butlers are easy to insulate, heat and ventilate.



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Look at it this way: if someday you decide not to use your Butler for grain storage, it can become a warehouse, a garage, a machine shop, or one of a dozen other profitable facilities. You can lease it, or sell it, and never worry about it turning into a "white elephant."

But see your Butler Builder. He's listed in the Yellow Pages under "Buildings" or "Steel Buildings." He'll give you a booklet on grain storage buildings and he'll tell you why, for safe, profitable storage now . . . dividends on your investment later on, you can't go wrong on a Butler, the "finest flat storage structure in the world." Or, write to us direct.

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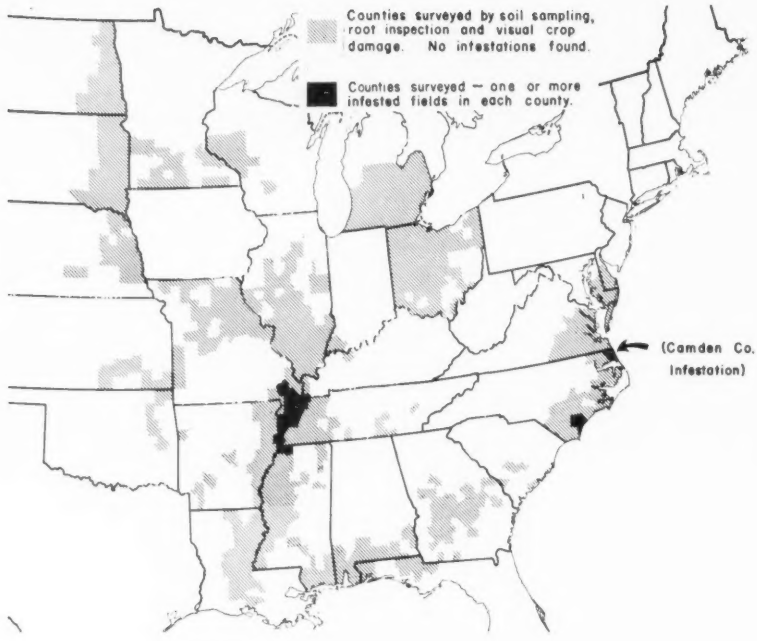
¾ Million Acres Surveyed in 23 States in 1957 For Cyst Nematode


Counties surveyed by soil sampling, root inspection and visual crop damage. No infestations found.
Counties surveyed — one or more infested fields in each county.
(Camden Co. Infestation)

ABOUT three quarters of a million acres in 25 eastern and central states were surveyed during 1957 in a search for the soybean cyst nematode, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. This new pest of soybeans has now been found on 15,626 acres in six states—Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

USDA pest-control workers declare it fortunate that this root-feeding nematode has not yet been found in the chief soybean-producing areas of the United States. The surveys show that the nematode is established in three main areas. The largest is a narrow 11-county strip straddling the Mississippi River and extending from southwestern Kentucky to northwestern Mississippi. Counties included in the area are: Crittenden and Mississippi in Arkansas; Fulton in Kentucky; De Soto in Mississippi; Pemiscot, New Madrid, and Stoddard in Missouri; and Dyer, Lake, Lauderdale, and Obion in Tennessee.

The other two main infested areas are in North Carolina. One includes New Hanover and Pender Counties along the southeastern coastline. The other is more than 200 miles northeastward, in Camden County on the state's northern border.

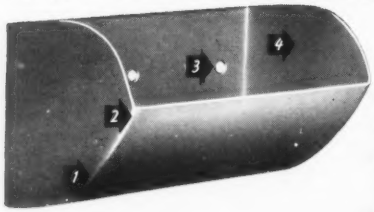
State agriculturists in cooperation with workers in USDA's Agricultural Research Service made the 1957 nematode survey. It covered parts of 25 states—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Various methods were used in inspecting the approximately 750,000 acres surveyed—examining soil for the underground pest, pulling plants to check roots for clinging female nematodes, and visually inspecting sample fields for anemic-looking plants and yellowed spots that might reveal feeding of the tiny eelworm. Additional acres were observed visually from rural roads to check on the condition of the crop.

USDA scientists consider this broad survey a long step forward in eventual control of the nematode, which was first found in this country in 1954. They point out, however, that the search must be continued and intensified. Last year's survey bore down hardest in older soybean-producing areas where crop rotation is not practiced and in areas exposed to infestation through movement of farm machinery or by other carriers.

Searching for the almost microscopic pest on more than 22 million acres of soybeans grown in this country is a tremendous undertaking. Federal and state personnel in

First Choice Wherever Grain is Handled



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CALUMET CUPS

all major soybean-producing areas will continue their efforts this spring to learn the exact whereabouts of the nematode. Some scientists believe that a more intensive survey might double or triple the area found infested.

Scanning soybean fields for unhealthy-looking plants is the quickest but least certain survey method used for nematodes. The healthiest-appearing fields can nourish heavy nematode colonies a year or more before damage appears above ground.

Although soil fumigation reduces nematode numbers, it does not give complete control and is costly. Until research now in progress finds a practical chemical, cultural, or biological control for this pest, scientists are advocating a three-point program to prevent spread of the soybean cyst nematode to new areas and to keep its populations low. It involves (1) strict adherence to the federal and state quarantine regulations now in effect in the infested areas, (2) keeping soybeans or other host crops off infested fields during long crop rotations, and (3) continuing surveys in all soybean-producing areas to define limits of infestation.

Urge Research to Widen Oil Usage

RESEARCH to widen uses for peanuts and oilseed products was urged by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's oilseeds and peanut research and marketing advisory committee at its annual meeting in Washington, Jan. 29-31.

Specifically, the committee called for expanded research and development studies to find new industrial uses for soybean, linseed, and safflower oils. The aim of this work would be to learn how these products can be converted into commercially valuable coating materials and ingredients of plastics and adhesives, and to develop valuable new derivatives such as aldehyde oils.

Further investigations to isolate in such oilseeds as soybean, linseed, tung, safflower, and castor the factors that are vital to increasing the feeding value of their meals are also important, the committee believes. Maximum value of these meals for animal feeds can be achieved only if more information about them is made available, the committee said. Another high-priority recommendation concerned need for research to make American soybeans more acceptable to the Japanese in specific soybean food products.

A greater understanding of the nutrition of soybean and peanut plants is a top need in production research, according to the committee. Understanding of the basic physiology, nutrition, and growth of these crops will allow development of sound fertilization practices with present varieties, and permit the breeding of new varieties for more efficient fertilizer use, the committee pointed out.

Committee members also urged work on developing improved chemical-cultural weed control in peanut, flax, and soybean production.

Other high-priority marketing research needs according to the committee are: Studies to determine what needs to be done to encourage more frequent house painting in rural and urban areas in order to widen the market for oilseeds in the paint industry.

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Kurtz Wins in Iowa with 52 Bushels

JOHN R. KURTZ, South English, is the Iowa master soybean grower for 1957, with a yield of 52.46 bushels from a 2-acre field of Hawkeyes.

For many years a rotation of oats-hay-corn-soybeans-corn with only applications of barnyard manure has been followed.

John Kurtz

The field was in corn in 1956, but a severe hailstorm damaged the corn so badly that Kurtz disked it down and plowed it under.

The field was disked twice with a tandem disk and harrowed to assure a good kill on the weeds and provide a good seedbed before planting. The beans were drilled in 38-inch rows at the rate of 75 pounds per acre.

The field was planted May 7. The beans were hoed once with a rotary hoe and cultivated three times. Late in the summer all weeds were pulled.

The beans were harvested Sept. 30 with an International 62 combine equipped with a Hume reel.

Master Grower Kurtz received the John Sand trophy awarded annually by Sand Seed Service, Marcus, Iowa.

Second place winner was Mapes Brothers, Earlham, with 48.41 bushels per acre. They received a silver plaque from Iowa Soya Co., Redfield.

Third place winner was Albert Horras, Keota, with 46.49 bushels per acre. He received a bronze plaque from the Iowa Cooperative Soybean Processors.

The annual contest is sponsored by the Iowa Crop Improvement Association.

Arkansas Farmers Say Chopping Soybeans Pays

CAN YOU afford to chop (hoe in the North) soybeans?

Several Phillips County, Ark., farmers think it pays and they have the yield to prove what they say, according to D. C. Blanchard, county agent, as reported by Delta Farm Press.

Robert Moore has a 3-year average of 50 bushels per acre of soybeans. He attributes these high yields to two things. First, chopping once or even twice if necessary to control weeds and grass. Second, early planting with good seedbed preparation.

Chopping beans will cost approximately $3 to $5 per acre. An increase in yields of 1 to 2 bushels will pay for chopping and with controlled weeds and grass, better yields, cleaner and higher grade beans and less harvesting losses can be expected.

Another farmer in the county who believes in giving beans a chance and has made money on beans is B. K. Allen of Mellwood. Allen plants early on well prepared soil and chops them if necessary to prevent weeds and grass from taking the beans.

Expanding markets, rising prices, and improved varieties of beans might well justify better cultural practices such as chopping.

Record Feed Production

PRODUCTION of the feed manufacturing industry reached a new record total of 36 million tons in 1957, according to W. T. Diamond, secretary-treasurer of the American Feed Manufacturers Association. This is a 1% increase over 1956.

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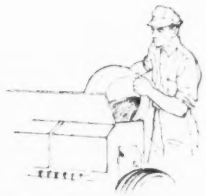

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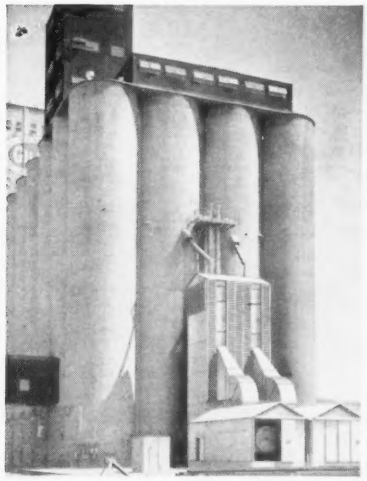
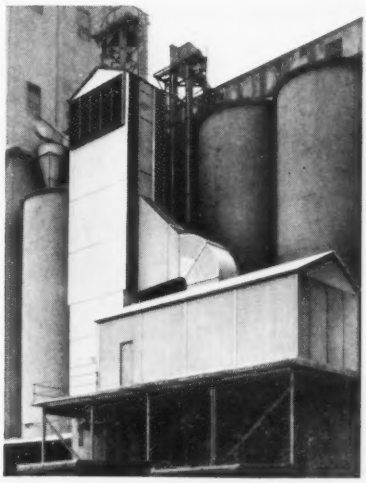
Shown below are Shanzer installations at: left, The Glidden Company, Chicago, Illinois, Twin Model 515CE; below center, Farmer's Union Grain Terminal Assoc., St. Paul, Minnesota, Model 515CE; below right, Cargill, Inc., Port Allen, Louisiana, Model 501CE.





Best Adapted Varieties—1958

The map shows the latest recommendations of agronomists in soybean growing regions. Do not plant varieties north or south of their recommended latitudes. Varieties grown south of their area of adaptation mature too early in the season to give maximum yields; if grown north of their area of adaptation they mature too late and are often caught by frost.

Simazin Not Recommended

SIMAZIN, THE new pre-emergence chemical weed control that will control weeds in corn throughout the growing season, will not be recommended for use this year, according to F. W. Slife, University of Illinois agronomist. Simazin, when applied at the rate of 4 pounds per acre, caused soybean damage in Indiana after being used on corn the year before.

Not enough work has been done yet on the problem of soil residue or carryover effects of the chemical to recommend its use, Slife told a UI custom spray operators school.

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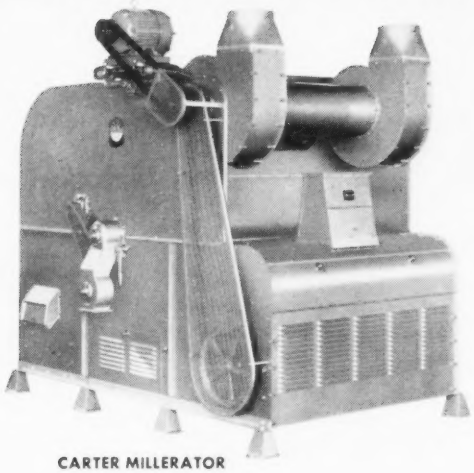
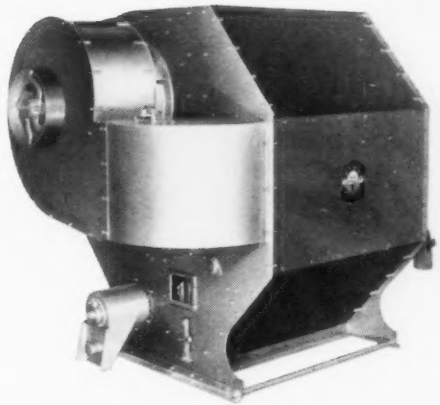


CARTER MILLERATOR



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Ethanol: A Potential Solvent for the Extraction of Vegetable Oils

By RAMA KANTH RAO and LIONEL K. ARNOLD

Iowa Engineering Experiment Station, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa

THE REMOVAL of vegetable oils, such as cottonseed and soybean, from their seeds, formerly mainly accomplished by pressure methods is now largely being done by solvent extraction. While various types of equipment are being used, practically the only solvent used in this country is the petroleum fraction having an approximate boiling range of 150° to 160° F. and commonly referred to by the name of its principal constituent, hexane.

In Asiatic countries such as India, China, and Japan where imported petroleum solvents are expensive there is considerable interest in the use of ethanol as a solvent for vegetable oils. Ethanol is produced from local raw materials and is available in adequate quantities in these countries.

The Japanese were the first to use ethanol as a solvent. Data were published (8, 16, 17) on the miscibilities of cottonseed, peanut, sesame, and soybean oils in aqueous ethanol. Ethanol was used as a solvent in the batch extraction of soybeans in a plant at Darien, Manchuria (7,8). Work in India has also shown ethanol to be a good solvent for the extraction of cottonseed and peanut oils (14,15).

In this country Beckel and co-workers (3,4,5) developed a non-distillation process for extracting soybeans with ethanol. The authors (10,13) have reported solubility data on 14 common vegetable oils in aqueous ethanol as well as results of extraction rate studies with cottonseed and ethyl alcohol on a laboratory glassware scale (11) using three different concentrations of aqueous ethanol at three different temperatures with flakes of three different moisture contents. Following this, extractions were made (12) in continuous countercurrent laboratory pilot plant equipment previously used with hexane and other solvents (1,2). The results indicated that it should be possible to extract successfully with ethanol in commercial equipment of this type.

The ideal solvent would be a non-flammable, non-toxic, chemical compound with a low heat of vaporization and low viscosity. It obviously must be a good solvent for the oil which it is desired to extract. It must not injure the oil or the residual meal. To facilitate removal from the oil and meal without heat damage it should have a boiling point not over 200° F. To facilitate recovery of vapors by condensation using cooling water having temperatures commonly available, the boiling point should preferably be above 140° F. It should wet the flaked seeds. It should not be corrosive to common materials of construction and should not deteriorate in storage. It should be low in cost and readily available at all times.

Obviously there is no ideal solvent available. Both advantages and disadvantages of ethanol will be considered briefly so that it may be compared with other solvents. It is a definite chemical compound, with a boiling point of 173° F. It is a good solvent for vegetable oils only at temperatures near its boiling points. This, however, is an advantage since it makes it possible to separate a large part of the dissolved oil by merely cooling the miscella to room temperature. The bottom layer consists of pure oil of excellent quality containing little alcohol while the upper layer contains impurities dissolved from the meal, such as pigments.

The use of the cooling step instead of vaporizing the solvent involves only the specific heat change which can be carried out largely by heat transfer. A small amount of solvent must be removed from the oil and the meal. It has been calculated by Beckel and co-workers (4) that this requires only 0.7 as much energy as the conventional hexane process. The alcohol layer can be reused as solvent.

Ethanol has the disadvantage of extracting water from the flakes. This can be avoided by using flakes with a lower water content than the ethanol. Beckel (3) working with soybeans and the authors (12) with cottonseed have shown that if the moisture content of the flakes is reduced to 2% that water is actually removed from 95% alcohol. Beckel used the alcohol 85 times without distilling and reported it to be a better solvent than at the beginning (3).

Ethanol does not damage the meal. Beckel (4,5) reports excellent meal and oil produced by extracting soybeans with ethanol. Rao (14) secured very good oil and meal by alcoholic extraction of prepressed peanut cake. The authors (12) obtained a prime oil and a meal with a very low gossypol content by extracting cottonseed with ethanol.

Ethanol has an advantage over hexane of somewhat less fire and explosion hazard. Hexane has a flash point of -15° F. compared with 55° F. for absolute ethanol and 63° F. for 95% ethanol. The ignition points for hexane and ethanol are 500° F. and 793° F. respectively. The explosive range of the vapors is 1.2% to 7.2% for hexane compared to 4.3% to 19% for ethanol (7a). Thus, while the explosive range for ethanol is wider, the minimum explosive concentration, an important consideration from the safety standpoint, is about twice that of hexane. Another point in favor of ethanol is its complete miscibility with water which makes it possible to fight an ethanol fire effectively with water.

Economic Considerations

The type of equipment for extraction by ethanol would not be greatly different from that used with the hexane fraction as a solvent. Equipment for cooling the miscella would need to be added.

The oil desolventizing equipment would not need to be as large. However, the mixture of ethanol and water vapors from it and from meal desolventizing equipment would have to go to a small fractionating column for recovery.

The flakes would need some drying prior to extraction. If cottonseed

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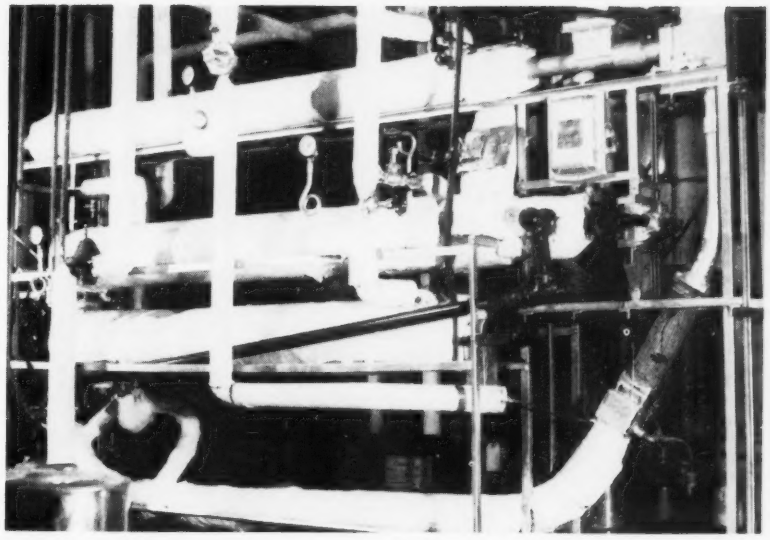

EXPERIMENT was performed with this countercurrent oil extraction unit at the Iowa State College Engineering Experiment Station laboratory.

were extracted any equipment for reducing gossypol in the meal would be unnecessary.

It is estimated that equipment costs would be approximately the same as for equipment using commercial hexane.

Labor costs would be the same as in hexane units. Beckel (3) has calculated energy costs for ethanol as 0.7 of those for hexane. Solvent costs in this country with ethanol at 47¢ per gallon and commercial hexane at 17¢ per gallon favor the latter.

Estimates by the junior author (9) on the cost of extracting cottonseed with ethanol by a continuous extractor of the type used experimentally at a rate of 50 tons per day indicate a profit of 8.7%. This return is low but probably about the same as with hexane under similar conditions. The main advantage of ethanol as a solvent in this country lies in the production of a better meal. A low gossypol content may be secured without overheating the meal sufficiently to reduce nutritional value. It is assumed that 95% denatured ethanol would be used. Soybean oil meal extracted with ethanol is said to be better for human food than that produced by other methods (3).

Conditions are apparently more favorable for alcohol as a solvent in Asia than in the United States. For example, in India Rao (14) estimates that a batch type extraction plant with a daily capacity of 10 to 12 tons of prepressed peanut cake would return 28.4% on the investment. He estimates 10% to 14% less steam and 23% less cooling water will be required with alcohol than with hexane. Hexane costs would be approximately 80¢ per gallon, alcohol 35¢ to 40¢ a gallon. It would be necessary to maintain a larger supply of hexane for replacing losses than alcohol since the latter is more readily available. The extracted peanut cake or meal should be an excellent source of protein food in a country producing over 4 million tons of peanuts (Table 1) but where both animal protein and refrigeration for storing it are in short supply.

The economics of cottonseed extraction in India are difficult to work out, partly because of the lack of any considerable market for cottonseed oil meal for feed. It is estimated by Chatterji (6) that about 2 million tons of cottonseed oil cake from pressing operations of varying efficiency containing from 6% to 12% oil is produced annually in India. This is in good agreement with the estimate for 1956 production (Table 1) in India of 2,274,000 tons of cottonseed. In addition Pakistan produced 714,000 tons of cottonseed.

Chatterji estimates an overall processing cost of 80 rupees ($16.70) a ton for extracting the cake. At the present time the cake is used mainly for fertilizer, the market for use in animal feed being very limited.

TABLE 1. OILSEED PRODUCTION IN INDIA AND CHINA (in thousands of short tons)

	India		China	
	1955	*1956	1955	*1956
Cottonseed	2,150	2,274	1,848	1,736
Peanuts (in the shell)	4,325	4,576	†2,950	†3,300
Rapeseed	1,141	950	1,068	935
Sesame	512	505	717	700
Flaxseed	15,280	16,560	——	——
Castor beans	139	139	——	——
Soybeans	——	——	†335,000	†340,000

* Preliminary. † Unofficial estimates. From Foreign Agricultural Circular, USDA, For. Agr. Ser., Washington, D. C. FFO-13-57. Nov. 18, 1957.

Soybeans are used to a considerable extent as a food in China (including Manchuria) where it is estimated (Table 1) that 340 million tons were produced in 1956, and where some beans are extracted with ethanol (7,8). The production of other oilseeds in India and China, shown in Table 1, indicates the possibility of large solvent extraction industries in these countries.

Conclusions

The use of ethanol as a solvent for vegetable oils is feasible technically. In the United States the main advantage is the possibility of a better meal. In India ethanol has economic advantages over petroleum fractions largely since the ethanol is produced locally and is available at a lower price and is not subject to supply variations resulting from shipping schedule interruptions or variations.

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Staley's Scale Program Assures Weight Control

More than 130 Fairbanks-Morse scales in use at Decatur, Ill., plant

FAIRBANKS-MORSE 100,000-pound capacity motor truck scale weighs a truck-load of feed at Staley's main gate. Note the 50 x 10-foot platform.

25,000-POUND F-M tank scale in the oil refinery is used to weigh soybean oils. Tank scales are widely used at Staley's in the processing and blending of liquid products.

ACCURATE weight control is assured at every stage of operations in the huge Decatur, Ill., plant of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., world's largest independent processor of corn and soybeans. A full complement of good weighing equipment supported by an organized scale maintenance program can be credited with the accuracy achieved.

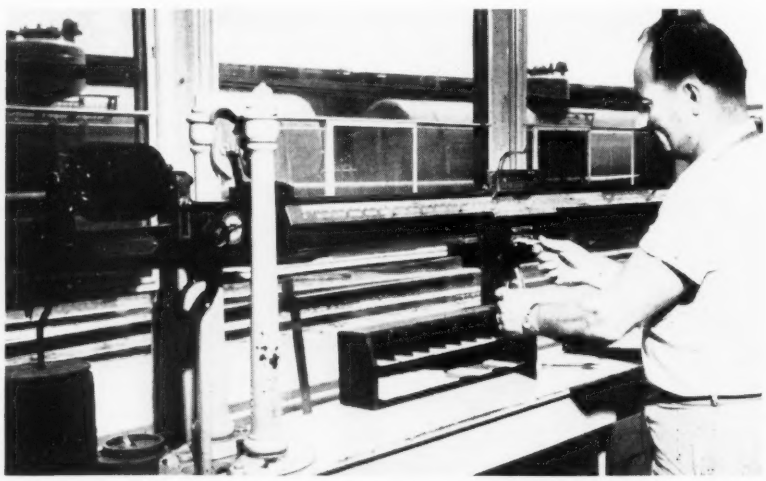
Here in this plant in 108 factory buildings on a site 2½ miles long are manufactured most of the company's 580 products, including those A. E. Staley began packaging and selling more than half a century ago. Today, the products include vegetable oils, lecithin, soy flour and chemicals for home and industry, and livestock and poultry feeds for the farm.

Weight control rates close attention at the Staley plant at every step. Utilized in this careful control are more than 130 Fairbanks-Morse scales of many types and ranging in capacity from 35 to 300,000 pounds.

Grain comes in by truck and rail and large-capacity scales are positioned to check weights. It takes a lot of grain to keep the big plant in production, more than 100,000 bushels a day. At the main gate is a Fairbanks-Morse motor truck scale of 100,000-bushel capacity with a 50x10-foot platform, large enough to accommodate the big grain carriers.

Inside the scale house is the dial and Printomatic weigher which records the weight of each load at the touch of a button. Much of the grain comes in by rail and most of the freight cars are routed to a car dump which up-ends the cars, dumping the grain into a pit. Conveyors carry the grain from the pit up into big hopper scales where it is weighed and then dropped into storage bins.

SCORES of Fairbanks-Morse platform scales are used in weighing feed and many other materials. An important function is check-weighing packages filled by automatic packers.



CARLOADS of feeds and other dry products and tankcars of oil and other liquids are weighed before shipment by one of four Fairbanks-Morse track scales. This unit has a capacity of 300,000 pounds.

Elevator capacity now totals more than 11 million bushels at the Staley plant. Weighing facilities had to keep pace and there are now eight Fairbanks-Morse hopper scales handling grain—three 120,000-pound units, one 130,000-pound unit, and four of 150,000-pound capacity. These provide both a record of incoming shipments and essential inventory control. The scales incorporate type-registering beams giving the operator a printed record of each load weighed.

Production requirements make many and varied demands on weight control equipment. There are literally scores of F-M platform scales from 500 to 3,000-pound capacity used to weigh dry mixtures, feed, flour, soda ash, sulphur, sodium, bone and numerous other materials. Some are used in bagging feed mixes. Most packaged products, however, are both packed and weighed on automatic equipment.

Staley backstops the automatic equipment with a careful check-weighing program. Twenty F-M platform scales are used in this continuous spot-check weighing of bags and boxes. Some are stationed permanently near the automatic packers. Others are mobile units, moved on regular rounds by roving weight inspectors. No customer will get short weight in a package that bears the Staley label. Another indication of Staley's concern for accuracy is their use on the platform scales of 50-pound beams graduated in quarter pounds to permit more precise readings.

For Staley's liquid products, too, there are 10 F-M tank scales, ranging in capacity from 30,000 to 140,000 pounds. Five handle oils, two soapstock, and one caustic. Principal function of the tank scales is to weigh oil for mixing and other processing and for inventory control.

Counter scales handle some process jobs and many plant service functions.

A large volume of Staley's end products leaves the Decatur plant in bulk and obviously close, accurate weight control is essential. Since most of this material leaves by rail, principal weighing equipment consists of four Fairbanks-Morse railroad track scales, one 240,000-pound unit and three of 300,000-pound capacity. These scales weigh cars of meal, feed and other dry products as well as tank cars of oil and other liquids. One 45,000-pound hopper scale is used in weighing outgoing shipments of mixed formula feeds before they are dropped into railroad cars.

PARTICIPANTS in discussion on significant differences between cottonseed and soybean meals for animal nutrition: James Hicky, Forrest City Cotton Oil Mill, Forrest City, Ark.; W. G. Quinn, Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Memphis, Tenn.; H. L. Wilcke, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.; and V. L. Frampton, Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, USDA.

Panel on Soybean, Cottonseed Meals

METHODS and conditions of processing are responsible to an appreciable degree for the difference in properties of cottonseed and soybean meals, yet in some important ways these two meals supplement each other as sources of protein in animal nutrition.

These two points were brought out by speakers in a discussion on differences between the two meals in animal feeding at the seventh annual cottonseed processing clinic.

Garlon A. Harper, National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc., gave the producer's view of the question; Dr. Harold A. Wilcke, Ralston Purina Co., spoke for the feed manufacturers; and Dr. Carl M. Lyman, Texas A & M College, presented findings of the research scientist.

The clinic was held Feb. 3-4 at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans, La., and was sponsored by the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, USDA.

Since cottonseed and soybean meals are the chief sources of protein in animal feeds, this part of the program attracted considerable interest. There was a panel discussion following the formal talks with W. G. Quinn, Buckeye Cotton Oil Division, joining the speakers. Dr. A. M. Altschul, SURDD, served as moderator.

As a protein concentrate for ruminants in cotton growing areas, cottonseed meal costs are usually lower, and its higher phosphorus content is an advantage when it is fed straight in phosphorus-deficient areas, said Mr. Harper.

Soybean meal is preferred in rations for non-ruminants, but feeding tests have indicated a combination of high-quality cottonseed and soybean meals produces equal or superior growth to that from either concentrate alone. Cottonseed meal contains slightly more methionine, the most critical of the amino acids in soybean meal, while the latter contains more lysine than the cottonseed meal.

All three speakers mentioned the higher fiber content of cottonseed meal as a disadvantage. Dr. Wilcke said cottonseed meals produced by the prepress solvent, or solvent extraction may be extremely low in fat, and quite dusty, and meal produced from the soybean by the solvent method has much better handling characteristics, even though equally low in fat.

Dr. Lyman said raw soybeans contain a substance that blocks protein digestion in the animal, and also a a growth inhibitor called soyin, but both are readily destroyed by moist heat treatment during processing. Gossypol, the injurious substance in cottonseed, can also be inactivated by moist heat, but under certain milling conditions gossypol becomes bound to the protein, with a marked reduction in protein quality. It is much more difficult to maintain high protein quality during cottonseed processing than is the case with soybeans, Dr. Lyman said.

Yugoslavia Controls Exports

YUGOSLAVIA will continue to control exports of fats, oils and oil-bearing materials and soybeans will continue in the prohibited-exports category, according to Foreign Agricultural Service.

In 1957, Yugoslavia imported 20,000 short tons of edible oils, of which about 13,500 came from the United States under P. L. 480.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOYBEAN INSTITUTE

Iron Groups Propose Barter with China

By SHIZUKA HAYASHI
Managing Director, Japanese American Soybean Institute, Tokyo, Japan

The proposed swap of Japanese steel products for 300,000 to 400,000 metric tons of Chinese soybeans to be imported during the fiscal year, as discussed by Mr. Hayashi, is only in the discussion stage. The board of directors of the Japanese American Soybean Institute, which is composed of representatives of Japanese soybean trade groups, has gone on record as being unanimously opposed to a barter deal of this kind with Red China.—EDITOR.

U. S. SOYBEANS which have been imported regularly into Japan for many years are now facing keen competition with Chinese soybeans. During 1956 Japan imported from the United States about 540,000 tons and from China about 160,000 tons; in 1957 from the States 600,000 tons and from Red China a little over 190,000 tons.

Since perhaps the beginning of this year, a plan has been worked out by a certain group of firms who specialize in handling export of steel products for the big iron works to export various steel products to Red China on a barter basis with Chinese soybeans. These exporters and importers so far have had no record whatever of either handling or importing soybeans. This plan is reported to have been submitted to the Japanese government for consideration. The detail of the proposal involves a quantity of 300,000 to 400,000 tons of soybeans to be imported during the present fiscal year in exchange for various steel products to China.

In order to clarify the situation it requires more detailed information on the export and import position of the iron works. Total export of steel goods during 1957 (January through November) was 850,000 tons out of which 28,000 tons went to Red China. Export contracts with Red China since last December have been increased to approximately 100,000 tons which are outstanding at present. Import of iron ores during 1957 for the same period was 8,750,000 tons out of which a little over 1 million tons came from the United States. Scrap iron imports during the same period amount to 3 million tons of which 2,200,000 tons came from the United States.

Because of the huge quantity that the iron works have in stock at present — sufficient to cover about 6 months' requirements—the domestic market is so depressed that the iron works find it necessary to increase export and also to find new outlets for their products. Here the Red China market has come into the picture. The proposed barter trade includes total exports of various steel goods to China in the amount of ¢14,200,000 including ¢10,000,000 in steel goods and ¢4,200,000 in plants to be balanced by total imports in the same amount including 100,000 tons of iron ores, 400,000 tons of coal and 341,000 tons of soybeans.

Evidently stimulated by this move a team comprised of representatives of the four leading iron works—the Yawata, the Fuji, Nippon Kokan, and Kawasaki — headed by Mr. Inayama, executive of Yawata Iron Works, has been organized and left Japan on Feb. 12 for Peking. This is quite a sensation! The steel industry which is Japan's primary and most important industry — closely connected with and to a great extent dependent on the United States for its material supply as well as credit facilities—sending a team to Red China!

This trade agreement involves $98 million for imports of which soybeans comprise 35%. Strong objection is manifested by the various groups such as oil processors, the various soybean product manufacturers and also by the majority of importers with the exception of those few firms that are handling steel products and other steel materials for various reasons. It is objected to principally because this sort of trade is a total deviation from the usual trade requiring exchange settlements. Further, soybeans should not be classified in a category to be bartered with steel goods for exclusive handling by agents of the iron works. Soybeans should be on a free basis under the global system, and not be linked at all with other specific export goods.

AT EUROPEAN office of the Soybean Council. Left to right, Dr. Fred R. Marti, general director for Europe; Clayton Whipple, U. S. agricultural attache, Rome; and Dominic J. Marcello, general director for Italy.

AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

To Hold ASA-NSPA Soybean Meetings in Des Moines

JOINT ANNUAL meetings of the American Soybean Association and the National Soybean Processors Association will be held at Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 18-19-20, the ASA board of directors has announced.

The Processor group will meet Aug. 18 and ASA on the following 2 days. This will be ASA's 38th annual meeting and the fifth consecutive meeting held in conjunction with the Processor Association.

Last meeting held in Iowa was in 1951. It was also held at the Hotel Fort Des Moines.

* * *

Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill., past president of the American Soybean Association, will be in charge of the exhibit of U. S. soybeans and soybean products at the International Trade Fair at Osaka, Japan, Apr. 12-27.

The exhibit is sponsored by the Japanese American Soybean Institute and ASA and will be the third such exhibit at Japanese trade fairs.

ASA and the Institute exhibited at Tokyo last year and in Osaka in 1956. Mr. Dimond was also in attendance at the Tokyo fair last year.

* * *

The 1958 edition of the Soybean Blue Book, soybean industry year book published annually by the American Soybean Association, will be mailed to subscribers early in

March. You should receive your copy on or about Mar. 15.

The book includes the latest available statistics on production, prices and utilization of soybeans, meal and oil. There are directories of soybean processors, oil refiners, and manufacturers using soy products in their operations, as well as firms offering their services and products to the soybean industry.

A special feature this year is a table of soybean diseases listing causes, symptoms and control practices. The table was prepared by John Dunleavy, Iowa State College and U. S. Department of Agriculture pathologist.

The book is available at $5 per copy from the American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa. Members may obtain additional copies for $2 each.

SOYBEAN COUNCIL OF AMERICA, INC.

U. S. Oils Specialist Will Work with Turkish Groups

HOWARD L. ROACH, president of the Soybean Council of America, Inc., Plainfield, Iowa, and James Howard, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D. C., are in Europe making plans for coming agricultural fairs in 1958 and working on the activation of the soybean market development project in Italy.

Roach and Howard left this country on Feb. 15 and will return about Apr. 1.

They are conferring with Dr. Fred R. Marti, general director for the Council in Europe, and Dominic Marcello, director general for Italy, and also Clayton Whipple, U. S. agricultural attache and the assistant agricultural attache at Rome.

In connection with coming shipments of 60,000 metric tons of edible U. S. oils to Turkey, the Council will send Edward M. James, Swarthmore, Pa., technical consultant to Turkey, at the request of the U. S. agricultural attache there.

James will be on hand when the shipments of U. S. soybean oil arrive to give technical advice on storing, unloading, handling and the utilization of the oil in the Turkish economy.

The Council will thus try to forestall some of the problems that have arisen in Spain and elsewhere in connection with the usage of a new and strange oil. (See Geo. M. Strayer's speech on page 8.)

Needed:

"General Practitioners" in Transportation

Today, public policies place artificial and severe restrictions upon the opportunity of any one form of transportation, such as railroads, to serve the public through the use of other means of transportation, such as that by highway, waterway or airway.

Yet, in other industries, diversification of products has become common, and has proved beneficial both to those industries and to the public.

Why shouldn't our transportation agencies, too, be allowed to benefit by diversification?

Clearly, diversification would be to the advantage of the nation's shippers. They could then arrange for their transportation through a single transport company which could utilize any or all means of carriage needed to do the particular job at hand most efficiently. That's why the railroads ask for removal of present artificial limitations.

They seek only the same opportunity as anyone else to enter into other fields of transportation. Then they could become "general practitioners" in transportation — using a wide variety of facilities to serve you more efficiently.

Isn't this common sense?

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LETTERS

All Segments of Economy Have Aid

To The Editor:

We just received the January issue and found it contained much worthwhile information.

Your editorial, "Commodity Groups Work Together," was very well written, and from a farmer's point of view, factual. The first paragraph of the editorial acknowledged that other segments of the economy have government aids and that the farmer also is entitled to aid from the government. In considerable reading—Wall Street Journal, Barron's Financial Weekly, feed trade magazines and processor reports—this is the first time that I have seen this obvious fact stated as you did. And if we are to solve any problems, we have to deal with facts and not wishful thinking—facts that so many supposedly well-informed publications seem to lack. Long on wishful thinking and short on facts.

But, and it's a big one, the plans you offer in the last two paragraphs of your editorial should be explored further and see if they can stand the light of day. As for example, here in this township a good number of farmers within the last year have folded up for financial reasons and the rest of them have a hard time to pay their bills. Soybeans here were the only crop that produced an income.

I am a farmer. For 1958 I have three choices:

1—Turn my farm over to the government soil bank and produce nothing and get paid for so doing, a fantastic program.

2—Increase soybean acreage and hope for a fair price.

3—Maintain the same bean acreage and go broke.

Anyhow, it was encouraging to read your first paragraph. With that trend of thinking I think there is hope for Agriculture yet.—*Kenneth Sheggeby, Granite Falls, Minn.*

The final two paragraphs of the editorial to which Mr. Eggeby refers stated: "Let's be realistic in making plans for 1958 soybean acreage. Let's . . . keep our crop in favorable position pricewise by controlling our own production rather than turn to government to do the job for us.

"There should be no more acres of soybeans than in 1957!"—Editor.

INOCULATE SOY BEANS

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Urbana Culture

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IT PAYS!

The Urbana Laboratories

Urbana, Illinois

Commends Efforts To Expand Outlets

To The Editor:

I attended the soybean meeting at the Marsh Foundation last winter, and I must say that you gentlemen started some wheels turning in my head that had been pretty rusty before.

After attending this meeting and reading the Soybean Digest ever since, the word marketing has taken on new meaning for me, not only for soybeans but for all commodities. Here and now I wish to commend those of you who are making the tremendous effort to expand the outlet for beans and bean products.

Government in farming has become so involved and so debatable that most of us hesitate to express an opinion as to what is the best planning for any one commodity. Personally, I hope the Association will be successful in its attempt to keep government in soybeans at a minimum.—*George F. Carlo, Rt. 3, Van Wert, Ohio.*

BOOKS

Field Crops Diseases Covered in New Book

DISEASES of field crops are covered on a world basis in a book by that name. Author is James G. Dickson, professor of plant pathology, University of Wisconsin. McGraw-Hill recently issued a second edition of this work.

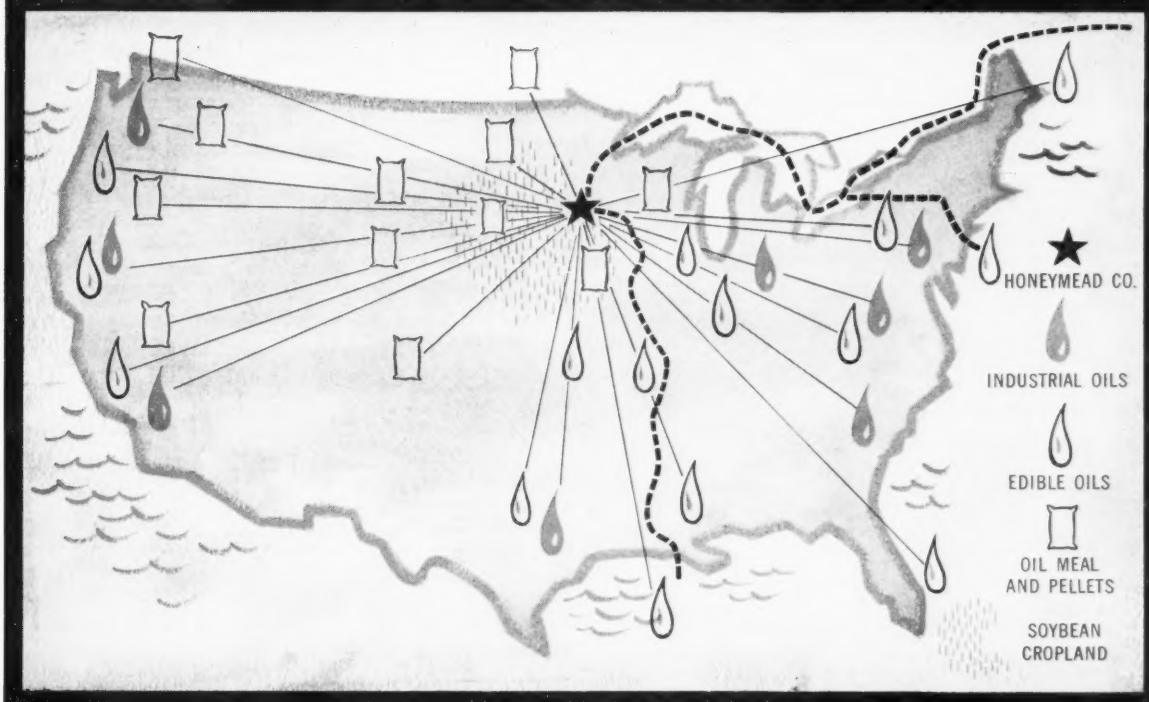
The book covers information on diseases of major field crops produced throughout the world.

Discussion of each disease tells how to identify and control it, with emphasis on crop rotation, adaptation and the use of disease resistant varieties.

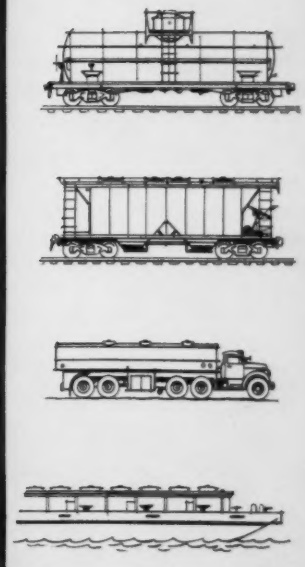
A chapter is devoted to each of a large number of crops including soybeans. Most if not all important soybean diseases are included, though we find no reference to the soybean cyst nematode.

Diseases of Field Crops. By James G. Dickson, Ph.D. Second edition. 518 pages well illustrated. $8.50. Order through Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

THIS WE BELIEVE



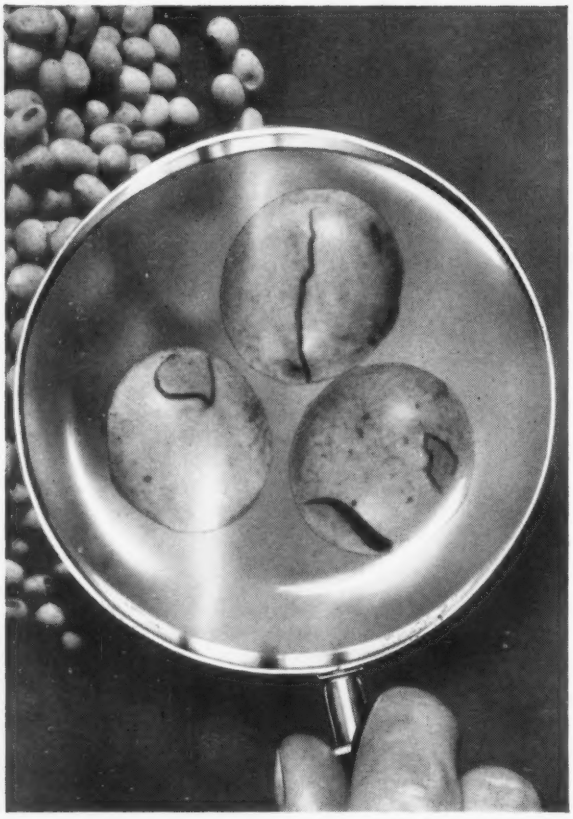
It is our purpose continually to maintain a high level of efficiency in soybean processing; to develop new uses and new markets for soybean products; to employ the most practical and economical methods of transportation. Through the combination of these efforts we strive to narrow the spread between what a farmer receives for his products and what he pays for his feeds. We believe this is our challenge. It is a responsibility we accept.



Honeymead

PRODUCTS COMPANY MANKATO, MINNESOTA

Soybean processors and refiners serving agriculture and industry



•Magnified 6 times, these soybeans show the cracks (invisible to the naked eye) that admit disease organisms.

Your cracked soybean seed invites disease attack

The tiny cracks caused by harvesting make it easy for disease organisms to penetrate soybean seed. This can mean a costly percentage of seed that's killed before it sprouts—unless you insist on effective protection.

For a few cents an acre, treatment with Du Pont "Arasan" stops disease and helps your crop start clean and strong. It clings tight to seed, seals off cracks, controls seed rot, mildew, purple stain and other diseases.

Improve your stand and yield by asking your treater for "Arasan" on every bushel you plant. "Arasan" formulations are also available in handy sizes for on-the-farm treating. Inoculate just before planting for top return from both treatments.

On all chemicals, follow label instructions and warnings carefully.

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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING ... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Seed Disinfectants and Protectants

Your "Magic Key" to Bigger, Better Crops

NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

GRAIN DRIERS. All 40 models of Aeroglide Grain Driers in 1958 will have incorporated significant engineering improvements, the company states. These advances culminate many months of continued study by Aeroglide development engineers working closely with suppliers of fans, heat units, electric motors, safety and operating controls.

It was the object to utilize heat, air volume, and exposure time in proper relation to produce optimum results. Such environmental factors as ambient temperature, relative humidity and foreign material content of grain are considered and compensated for by controls on drying and cooling air, more sensitive and positive rate-of-flow controls, and with Aeroglide's exclusive climate compensator.

To the user, this means ownership of the safest, most economical drier possible. High efficiency in utilization of air and heat give maximum drying capacities. Precise, easily regulated control over air temperatures with constant control of rate of air flow through the grain results in a product with physical appearance and characteristics of grain naturally dried.

In the new Aeroglide units, such factors as geographical location have been carefully considered in sizing burners and fans.

For further information write Soybean Digest 3a, Hudson, Iowa.

GRAIN INSPECTION FILM. Rex E. Yocum, president of Seedburo Equipment Co., Chicago, is shown presenting the first set of films on "Grain Inspection Methods" to Hazen P. English, grain division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Chicago.

The films were prepared by James R. Enix of Oklahoma State University in cooperation with USDA and Seedburo.

Seedburo advises that color films will be available to the grain industry for meetings and educational programs. Separate films have been made on wheat, grain sorghums, corn, soybeans, etc.

These films tell the story of how grain inspectors grade grain and show the correct type of equipment to be used in the various operations. These are excellent color illustrations that help identify damaged or infected grains.

For further information write Soybean Digest 3b, Hudson, Iowa.

GRINDERS. "A Better Grind in Less Time" is the title of the latest brochure published by Prater Pulverizer Co. describing its new line of Prater Fibre Grinder.

These are specially designed pulverizers that grind the toughest fibrous materials into desired sizes for production use or for blending with other materials. These grinders are large capacity mills capable of grinding grains, cottonseed hulls, soybean hulls or other materials.

Greater capacity yields per horsepower are possible with the Prater because of the larger screen area. And scientifically designed grinding chamber and long-life Prater hammers cut power costs and reduce maintenance costs.

For further information write Soybean Digest, 3c, Hudson, Iowa.

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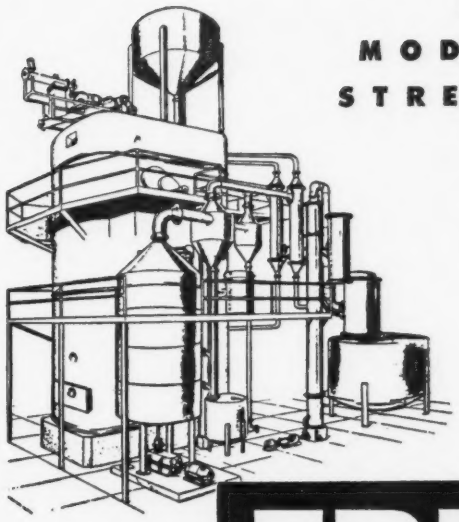

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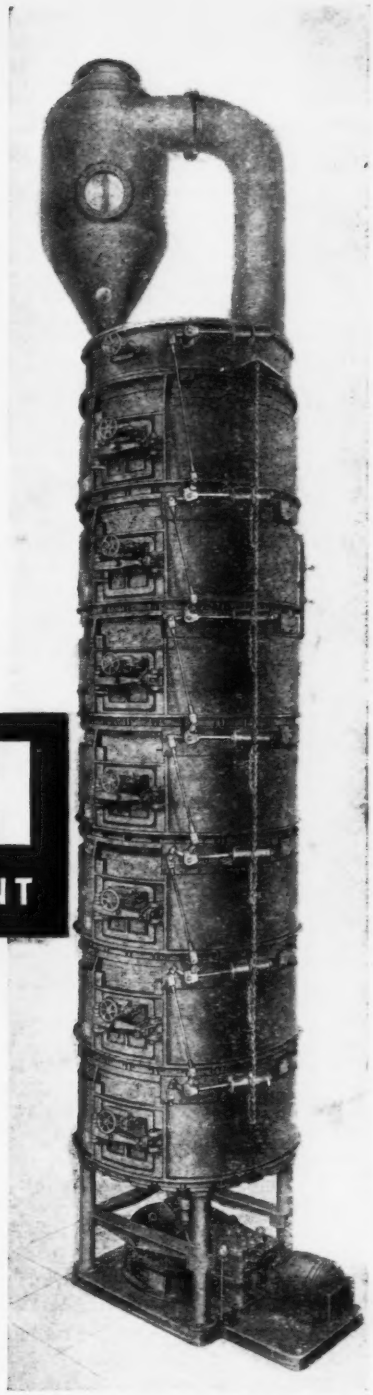
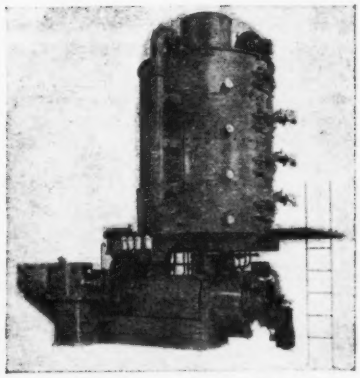
French, the world's largest manufacturer of vegetable oil processing equipment, can show you how to cut operating costs . . . increase capacity . . . and improve product quality. Our engineers have made complete studies of many operating plants of all makes—and have shown management how to cut costs and increase capacity . . . all at very low cost. Ask us to make recommendations for boosting the efficiency and profits of your plant. Write to FOMMCO, Extraction Division, Piqua, Ohio.



French patented Desolventizer-Toaster.



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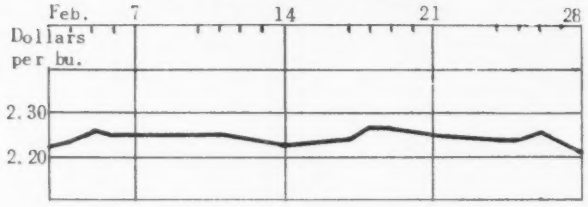
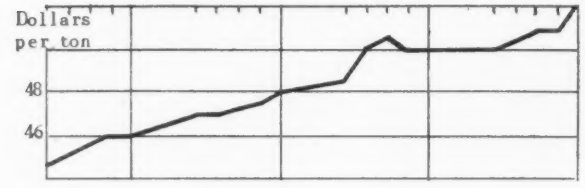
DAILY MARKET PRICES

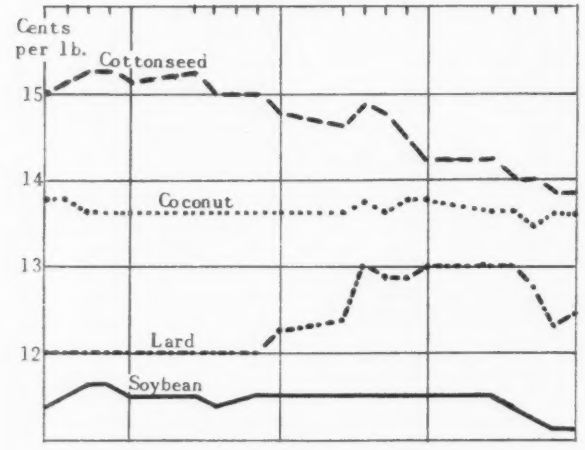
No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur

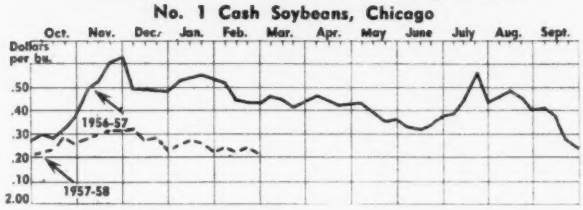


Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard

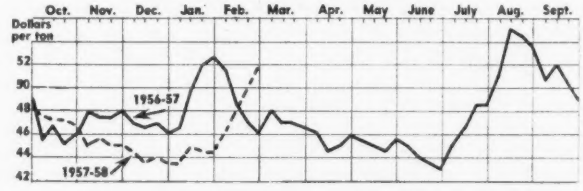


TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close)

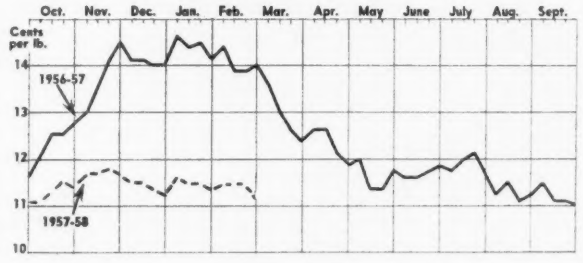
No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



February Markets

THE SOYBEAN MEAL market was stronger in February due to an improved demand and a good business in mixed feed during the month.

Decatur soybean meal worked sharply higher and made a net gain of $7.50 during the month. It sold above year early levels for the first time since October.

The mixed feed business was reported to be very good in the southeastern United States, and meal buying was general throughout the country.

Processors were booked well ahead and most plants were operating near capacity. Little meal remained in storage.

Processor stocks of soybeans as of Feb. 1 were down about 9 million bushels as compared with a month earlier, but total stocks were 70 million bushels and there appeared to be no immediate problem of obtaining supplies.

As predicted some months earlier country prices pushed up to support levels and there were good offerings of country beans at such times.

Other bullish factors included:

1—USDA's announcement of the support price on 1958-crop soybeans at $2.09, the same as last year but higher than some in the trade expected. The support price was in line with American Soybean Association recommendations.

2—Announcement of new export business with Poland and Yugoslavia and tentative programming of business with a number of other countries.

3—The Department of Agriculture pared the expected carryover of 1957-crop soybeans into the next crop year slightly.

5—Belief that more funds will be voted without trouble by Congress for the P. L. 480 program.

Bearish influences:

1—USDA's report showing fewer beans in the support program than expected as of Jan. 15.

2—Expectation of a larger soybean acreage in 1958.

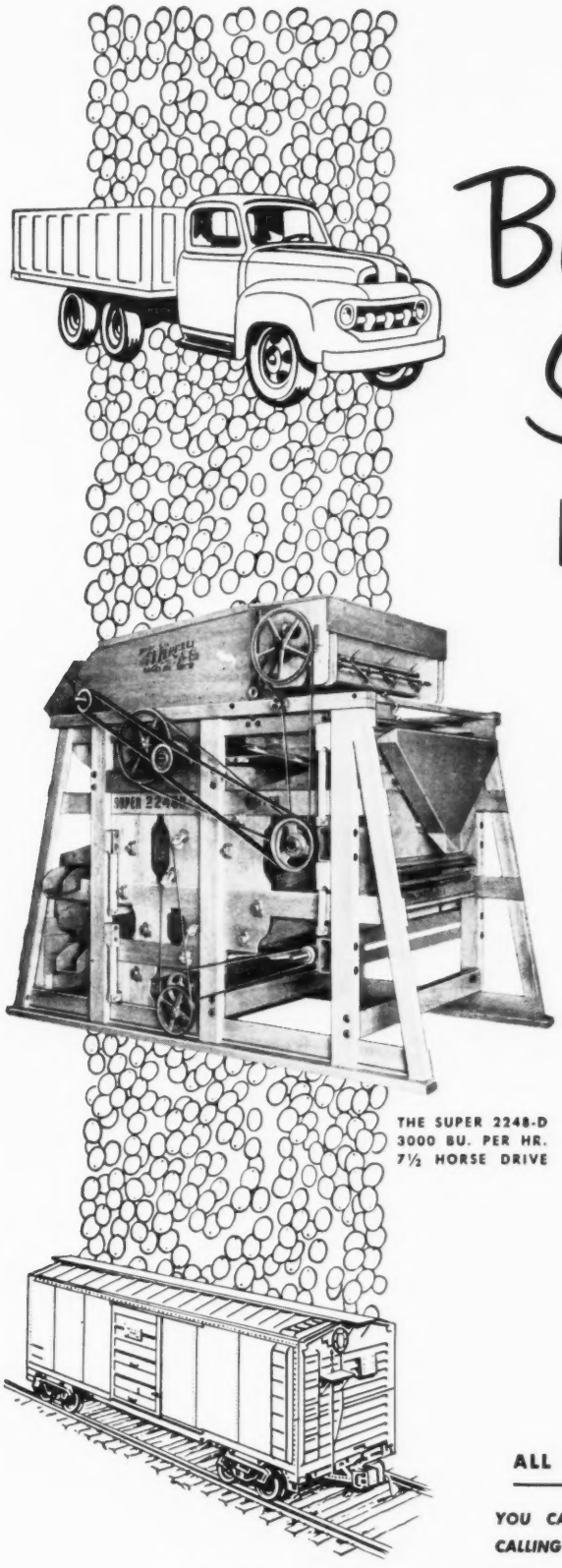
3—Reports that some Manchurian beans were being sold in Europe at prices lower than U. S. beans.

BYPRODUCTS. The price of soybean fatty acids remained at 15¼¢ per pound during February. Acid soybean soap stock delivered Midwest declined from 5¾¢ to 5⅜¢, and raw soybean soap stock declined from 2¢ to 1½¢.

1956 AND 1957 SOYBEAN CROPS

	1957	1956
Total soybeans placed under price support as of Jan. 15	58,225,000 bu.	57,289,000 bu.
Soybeans crushed Oct. 1-Feb. 1	116,787,000 bu.	109,926,000 bu.
Total soybeans inspected for overseas export plus lake shipments to Canada Oct. 1-Feb. 21	50,710,270 bu.	48,290,642 bu.

For detailed reports see "In the Markets" beginning page 40.



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This 2248-D Twin-flow "Bigboy" and the smaller Super 228-D—1200 bu. capacity—5 horse drive are two exceptional soybean cleaners. Customers say "we can now receive—clean and load in a matter of minutes." For those who prefer—both models also come in all-steel (not just armoured) construction.

A complete line of Clippers are available in sizes to fill every capacity and job requirement.

Heavy metal construction Super-Duty Clipper Elevators are available in any height and capacity.

Don't buy a moisture tester 'til you've had a good look at the most accurate, fastest, economical of them all—C.A.E. Halross. Write for information.

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Clipper Cleaners—A Safe Investment

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GRAIN • SEED
AND BEAN CLEANERS

GRITS and FLAKES . . . *from the World of Soy*

Gildersleeve Elected President of Penola

Stanley P. Gildersleeve

Clarence M. Davison

Election of Stanley P. Gildersleeve to succeed Clarence M. Davison as president of the **Penola Oil Co.**, a marketing affiliate of Esso Standard Oil Co., has been announced by Esso President Stanley C. Hope.

Mr. Davison, who has been president of Penola since 1941, retired Jan. 31 after more than 46 years with Esso and its affiliates and their parent Standard Oil Co. (N. J.). He started as a $5.50-a-week office boy with Jersey Standard in 1911.

Mr. Gildersleeve has served as Penola's vice president and general manager since 1952. His career started as a lab assistant with Jersey Standard's scientific affiliate — now the Esso Research and Engineering Co.—more than 32 years ago.

Anderson's Freer Retires

Frederick S. Freer, assistant treasurer of the **V. D. Anderson Co.**, has retired after more than a half century of continuous employment by his company.

Frederick S. Freer

Joining Anderson in 1904 as a draftsman, he served Anderson in many capacities including engineering, purchasing, sales, service and general administration. For the past 35 years he has held the office of assistant treasurer and manager of the parts department.

A retirement party, attended by previously retired employees, officers and department heads, was held recently in Mr. Freer's honor when he was presented with a four-speaker Bell & Howell tape recorder, together with a recording of the evening's proceedings.

Heads Edible Oils Buying

George H. Perbix, 33, formerly manager of **Procter & Gamble's** buying office in New York City, has been appointed manager of buying for all edible fats and oils. He joined P & G in 1949 following graduation from Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, and worked as a buyer in P & G's Cincinnati headquarters before becoming New York buying manager in 1955.

Scheiter New President of Staley Manufacturing Co.

A. E. Staley, Jr.

E. K. Scheiter

A. E. Staley, Jr., has announced he will turn over the presidency of the **A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.**, Decatur, Ill., to E. K. Scheiter next May.

Staley, 54, has been president of the big soybean processing firm since 1932.

Scheiter, 55, has been executive vice president of Staley's since 1946 and has been with the firm for 39 years.

Staley also announced he will retain his position as chairman of the board and said he is giving up the presidency to help relieve his executive load and to recognize Scheiter's service.

The position of executive vice president will be unfilled, Staley said.

Glidden Medical Consultant

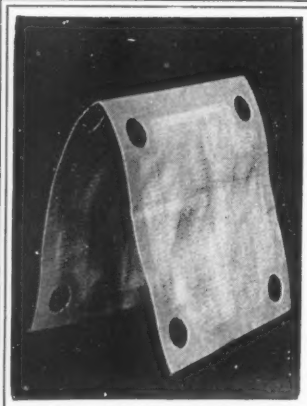
Appointment of James R. Wilson, M. D., as medical consultant to the **Glidden Co.**, has been announced by Richard O. Westley, vice president and general manager of the firm's chemurgy division in Chicago.

In this capacity with Glidden, Dr. Wilson will be primarily concerned with research and other activities in connection with RG Lecithin, a soybean derived dietary food supplement produced by the food division.

James R. Wilson

Dr. Wilson brings to his assignment with Glidden a wealth of experience in the field of medicine. A graduate of Syracuse University's school of medicine, he was associate professor of pediatrics at Syracuse University's medical school from 1929 to 1946.

From 1946 to 1955 he was secretary of the council on foods and nutrition of the American Medical Association.



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Humphrey to Indian Post

L. M. Humphrey, plant breeder for Robert L. Dortch Seed Farms for the past 16 years, has accepted a position as agronomy advisor to the International Cooperation Administration in India. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Humphrey. The tour of duty is for 2 years.

L. M. Humphrey

Dr. Humphrey has developed new strains of cotton, soybeans and rice while with Dortch. Previously, he was a teacher and research worker on agronomic subjects at Iowa State College and the University of Arkansas.

He received his B. S., M. S., and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Minnesota and worked the following 4 years with Minnesota Valley Canning Co. breeding sweet corn.

John J. Walsh has been elected vice president of **Penola Oil Co.**, a marketing affiliate of Esso Standard Oil Co. He succeeds Stanley P. Gildersleeve, who moved up to the presidency of Penola with the retirement of Clarence M. Davison.

The promotion of Robert K. Weatherly to the position of manager of the meal and oil sales department at the Chattanooga, Tenn., plant of **Central Soya Co.**, has been announced. A graduate of the University of Chattanooga, he joined the firm in the meal and oil sales department at Chattanooga in 1957.

The promotion of Richard E. Burket to assistant manager of the Minneapolis, Minn., office of **Central Soya Co., Inc.**, has been announced. He has been manager of the soybean oil and meal sales department at Chattanooga since 1956.

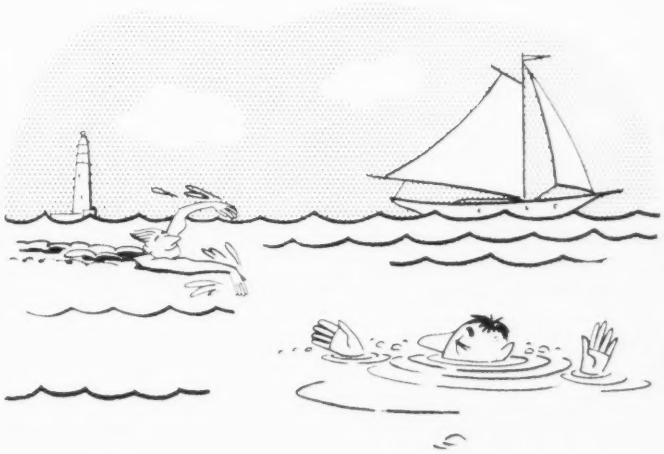
Dannen Mills, St. Joseph, Mo., has purchased the feed mill and elevator of the Milliken Grain Co. at Milliken, Colo. The mill will be used for the manufacture of livestock and poultry feeds in Colorado and Wyoming. Premixes and concentrates will be manufactured in St. Joseph and shipped to Milliken for mixing with local grains. The mill has a daily production capacity of 50 tons.

Harold W. Boyd, Minneapolis, has been appointed grain merchandiser for **Central Soya Co.**, at Chattanooga, Tenn. He has been connected with domestic grain merchandising activities for more than 25 years, and was previously associated with Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. and Continental Grain Co., both of Minneapolis.

The 100th anniversary of the founding of **Bemis Bro. Bag Co.** is being observed throughout 1958 with activities designed to emphasize the company's basic anniversary theme—"Entering our second century of skill, vision and progress." The company was founded in 1858 in St. Louis by Judson Moss Bemis.

A contract for construction of the new **Central Soya Co.** feed plant in Des Moines, Iowa, has been awarded to William Knudsen & Sons, Des Moines, and preliminary work has begun on the 38-acre plant site. It will nave a daily production capacity of 200 tons of feed and will be in operation early in the summer.

Everett A. Blasing, director of nutrition for **Pillsbury's** feed division, has been appointed manager of all nutrition, product development, and research facilities. He will fill the post formerly held by Dr. Spencer Morrison, who has resigned to become an independent feed consultant. Blasing joined Pillsbury in 1936 as a control chemist.



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WASHINGTON DIGEST

Expect Little Trouble on 480 Extension

By PORTER M. HEDGE
Washington Correspondent for The Soybean Digest

A RECOMMENDATION that more fats and oils be made available to voluntary agencies distributing food and other products to needy peoples abroad is contained in the Senate agriculture committee's report on the Public Law 480 bill.

The report has a large section dealing with the work of voluntary agencies in overseas food distribution with the aid of the P. L. 480 program. These include all of the church groups operating in other countries, as well as agencies such as CARE.

It quotes representatives of these agencies testifying before a Senate subcommittee last year as saying that fats and oils are one of their greatest needs in food distribution programs. One of the specific recommendations made in the report urges greater use of fats and oils products for such purposes.

The report was prepared under direction of a P. L. 480 subcommittee headed by Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota. The subcommittee has recommended, and the full committee has reported to the Senate floor, a bill to authorize the use of an additional $2 billion in agricultural surplus crops during the next year and a half.

Five hundred million dollars worth of surpluses would be authorized for the program from the start of 1958 through the first half of the year. An additional $1.5 billion worth is authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959.

By the end of June 1958, the 480 program will have been in operation nearly 4 years. From the beginning of the program in July 1954, agreements have been signed with other countries for the export of more than 2 billion pounds of fats and oils —a good part of this soybean oil.

During this period 1,777,768,000 pounds of fats and oils have moved under Title I of the program. This is the title under which U. S. foods in abundant supply are exchanged for the currencies of other countries. These currencies are either used by agencies of the U. S. government or are loaned back to the country for development purposes.

An additional 34,731,000 pounds of fats and oils have been bartered under the program for strategic materials. Nearly $32 million worth of fats and oils have been distributed for emergency purposes. A comparatively small volume of fats has been moved under the title which provides for the use of surpluses by voluntary agencies, and the bulk of this came early in the program when butter supplies were burdensome.

The Public Law 480 program is one that has received comparatively little criticism. The committee report praises the program for its accomplishments and its objectives, but recommends greater use of surplus foods in the promotion of U. S. foreign policy.

The Senate committee has been considering other suggestions of its subcommittee to liberalize the 480 program. These include recommendations to use up to $500 million worth of surpluses in barter each fiscal year.

Another recommendation by Senator Humphrey is to base costs to Commodity Credit Corp. on the export value of surplus crops rather than the cost to CCC. He also would have freight charges made up from funds other than CCC funds. The net effect would be to provide a substantial increase in the volume of commodities that could move under the authorization.

P. L. 480 is expected to have little trouble getting through the Senate, in spite of difficulties being encountered by the President's economic aid program. In the House, however, agriculture committee leaders insist on holding up the 480 extension bill until what they consider important price support matters are taken care of.

Support Price

The 1958-crop support price for soybeans remains at $2.09 a bushel, and the same rate of parity (70%) as last year. This was announced by the Department of Agriculture Feb. 21.

Soybean support will be carried out as in the past through farm and warehouse-stored loans and through purchase agreements. Both will be available from harvest time through Jan. 31, 1959. The maturity date for loans will be May 31, 1959. Different maturity dates may be set later, however, because of local storage conditions.

Commodity Credit Corp. is a little concerned about its storage capacity for taking over last year's big grain supplies under loan. CCC is considering the possibility of buying more bin storage space, if necessary, to get loan crops under a roof by the time they have to be taken over this summer and next fall.

To be eligible for support this year soybean must grade No. 4 or better and contain not more than 14% moisture. County support rates grading No. 2 with premiums and discounts by classes for differences in quality will be announced later.

In this year's price support announcement USDA inserts a word of caution concerning production on federally owned land. Any beans produced in violation of leases restricting output on such land will not be eligible for price support.

The new support for flaxseed remains at 65% of parity, but the dollars and cents level is a little lower. Flaxseed support this year will be

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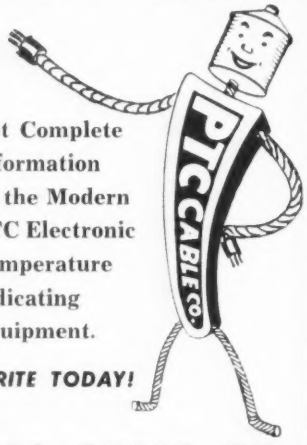

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$2.78 a bushel against $2.92 a year ago.

Cottonseed price support, also at the same percent of parity level, is $41 a ton for seed purchased at gins and $45 a ton for loans on farm-stored seed. Last year the comparable prices were $42 and $46 a ton.

The Outlook

Officials in Washington see no change in the soybean outlook as a result of the price support announcement. They are expecting a bigger loan program this year than last—around 80 to 85 million bushels under loan against 66 million last year. They anticipate delivery of some 40 million bushels of soybeans by next fall, compared with 27 million bushels last year. The increases are due to larger supplies.

Somewhat larger exports might occur, however. Because of big supplies, still large demand for oils, and the prospect for increased funds from the 480 program, officials think some increase in oil exports may take place this year over the 1,100 million pounds heretofore estimated.

Mundt Proposes to Save U. S. Farmers with Soybeans

U. S. SENATOR Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota suggested that soybeans may be the salvation for American farmers in a recent interview with newspaper reporters at Bloomington, Ill., as reported by the Bloomington Pantagraph.

Senator Mundt's soybean idea was simple and to the point. The idea would be to increase greatly the amount of soybean farming. Soybeans would be a natural product because there is a world market for oils and fats.

Research Project on Processing Industry

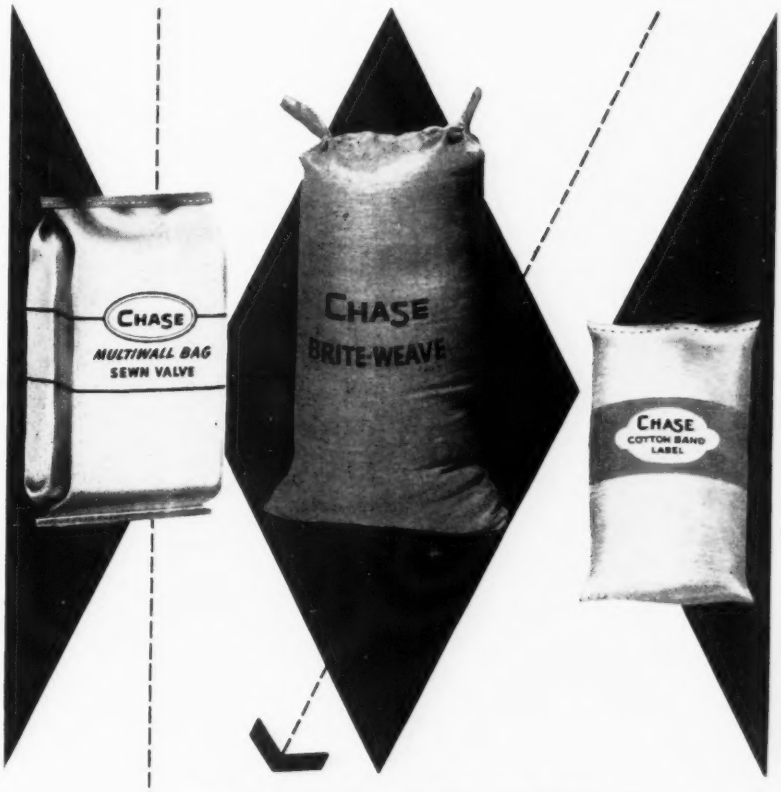
A RESEARCH project concerning the soybean processing industry is being conducted by Charles Harper of the Missouri Division of Resources and Development, Jefferson City, Mo. The division is interested in advancing the economy of Missouri, including the development of the soybean industry within the state. To do this, aspects of the soybean industry must be determined to better appraise Missouri's position and possibilities, says Mr. Harper.

This research study of the soybean industry is primarily interested in the regional aspects of the purchasing of beans, marketing of oil and meal, and in the processing and storage capacities of the industry. The study is also concerned with the historical growth in processing and the difficulties experienced by processors.

This research should produce information that would be of value to processors, producers and associated industries. Information of interest to the soybean industry would include the regional "flow" of soybeans, the degree of concentration of aspects of the industry, trends of industrial growth and the processing capacity ratio of the processing industry. The determination of this information should enable individuals to better evaluate their role and possibilities as active soybean processors.

Information concerning the individual processing plants is needed to arrive at the geographic findings of this research study, says Mr. Harper. Questionnaires are being sent to all known soybean processors to obtain the needed information.

The findings of the study will be presented on a regional and national basis and will not divulge information concerning any individual processor. Processors are urged to complete and return these questionnaires because they are vital for the successful completion of the study.



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– MARKET STREET –

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use MARKET STREET for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

Rate 10c per word per issue. Minimum insertion $2.00.

WANTED: GOOD USED 50-FOOT truck scales preferably with dial and printer. The Turnage Milling Co., Farmville, N. C.

WANTED — FOLLOWING USED equipment: One 14-inch to 16-inch screw 30 feet long; one No. 2133 Hart Carter cleaner; two truck hoists; two seed treaters; one grain dryer, 300 to 500 bushels per hour; five 3 to 7½ HP natural air or with supplemental heat drying fans; one large 20 to 25 thousand cfm fan at static pressure of 6 or 7 for size 30 HP motor; 60 feet of 12-inch screw conveyor; 100 feet of 9-inch screw boxing. Please give full details—manufacturer, address, model number, condition. Jones Farm Store & Elevator, Ridgway, Ill., phone 83R3.

FOR SALE—NEW OR USED 80600E or 806000H sewing machine heads, Whizzer conveyors, bagging scales and bins. Write Winborn, Williamsburg, Iowa.

USED VAC-U-VATORS—REBUILT and factory-guaranteed. Contact Dunbar-Kapple, Inc., Vac-U-Vator Div., Box 361, Batavia, Ill. Phone Batavia 5-400.

FOR SALE — ANDERSON AND French expellers, cookers, driers, 5-high, 48-inch crushing rolls, 36-inch attrition mills, sewing machines, hammermills, cracking rolls, filter presses. Ray L. Jones, 2222 Oakview Drive, Jefferson City, Mo.

WANTED: FLAKING AND CRACKing rolls, meal coolers and driers and rollermills. Soybean Digest, Box 319-J, Hudson, Iowa.

FREE 200-PAGE CATALOG ON grain testing and handling equipment. New and used moisture testers. Over 1,000 items. Burrows Equipment Co., 1316-D Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE — ACME, CHIPPEWA, Comet, Flambeau, Grant, Norchief, Ottawa Mandarin soybeans. Minhafer, Andrew, Ransom, Rodney oats. Selkirk wheat. Forrest barley. Registered and certified seed. Eldred Buer & Sons, Canby, Minn.

WANTED: ANDERSON ROTARY steam drier or similar type. Selma Soybean Corp., Phone 2303, Selma, N. C.

FOR YOUR STORAGE PROBLEMS —steel grain bins still available, some 18 ft x 16 ft. 3,300 bu. bins, and 21 ft. x 16 ft. 4,400 bu. bins at attractive prices. Also smaller farm sizes for resale. For particulars, write Midwest Steel Products Co., 121B Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

FEED MIXERS—TRANSIT (PORTable) power takeoff, stationary mixers; hog and pig feeders. Dealership open. Write Farmworthy Manufacturing Co., Inc., Quincy, Ill.

FOR SALE — ROLLER MILLS — two Allis-Chalmers style "N", 9-in. x30-in. and 10-in. x 52-in. Each is two-pair high. Each has full sets of spare rolls. Used in soybean plant. Excellent condition. Best Equipment Co., 1737 Howard St., Chicago 26, Ill. Phone AMbassador 2-1452.

SEED DIRECTORY

ARKANSAS

Burdette—G. A. Hale, Hale Seed Farms, 8,000 bu. registered Hale Ogden No. 2.

Scott—Robert L. Dortch Seed Farms, 5,000 bu. state registered Dortchsoy 67A, 16,000 bu. registered and certified Dortchsoy 2A, 11,000 bu. registered and certified Dortchsoy 31, 11,000 bu. certified Lee.

Stuttgart—Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Inc., P. O. Box 109, certified and uncertified Lee, certified and uncertified Jackson, certified and uncertified Ogden.

Stuttgart—Spicer Bros. Seed Farms, 730 S. Grand, 1,800 bu. certified Lee.

Twist—J. F. Twist Plantation & Merc. Co., 6,000 bu. certified Lee.

Wynne—Harlan H. Holleman, Rt. 1, Box 129, 400 bu. registered Ogden, 900 bu. certified Lee, 2,000 bu. uncertified Lee, 1,000 bu. uncertified Volstate, 400 bu. certified Jackson.

ILLINOIS

Chicago 22—The Hedge, Joseph D. McNulty, 930 W. Division St., 450 bu. certified Harosoy, 550 bu. certified Hardome.

McNabb—Griffith Seed Co., 1,500 bu. certified Hawkeye.

Metamora—Dyar Hybrid Seed Corn Co., Rt. 1, 1,000 bu. certified Hawkeye, 300 bu. certified Harosoy.

Springfield—T. R. Creamer Seed Co., P. O. Box 1351, 1,000 bu. uncertified new Roe Wonder bean.

Ursa—Frank W. Lewis & Son, Box 36, 8,000 bu. registered Clark, 3,000 bu. certified Harosoy, 2,500 bu. certified Hawkeye, all bagged 1½ bu. each.

Waterman—Strever Seed & Grain Co., 5,000 bu. certified Harosoy, 10,000 bu. noncertified Harosoy, 2,000 bu. certified Chippewa, 10,000 bu. noncertified Hawkeye.

INDIANA

Evansville 8—J. A. McCarty Seed Co., 526 N. W. Fourth St., good supply certified and uncertified Clark, limited supply certified and uncertified Wabash, limited supply noncertified Perry, limited supply noncertified Kingwa.

Lafayette—Agricultural Alumni Seed Improvement Association, Inc., Rd. 52 N., 1,000 bu. certified foundation Harosoy, 1,500 certified foundation Hawkeye, 1,000 bu. certified foundation Clark, 1,000 bu. certified foundation Lincoln.

Lucerne—Lester W. Elliott, Rt. 1, 900 bu. certified Harosoy.

Remington—Chester B. Biddle, 1,000 bu. certified Hawkeye, 1,000 bu. certified Harosoy.

Walton—Geo. M. Hopper, Hopper Farms, Rt. 2, 500 bu. certified Harosoy.

Woodburn—Virgil Coomer, Rt. 2, 4,000 bu. certified Harosoy, 1,200 bu. certified Clark.

IOWA

Castana—Fred Hawthorn, 2,500 bu. certified Hawkeye, 98% germination, 99.8% pure seed.

MICHIGAN

Saginaw—P. M. Boese & Sons, 4735 East Rd., 1,500 bu. certified Chippewa, 550 bu. certified Blackhawk.

MINNESOTA

Austin—Austin Seed Co., Highway 218 N., 4,200 bu. certified and uncertified Chippewa, 3,800 bu. certified and uncertified Grant.

Bird Island—A. A. Ziller, 500 bu. certified and registered Ottawa Mandarin, 600 bu. certified and registered Capital, 1,000 bu. certified Grant, 500 bu. certified Norchief, 1,000 bu. certified and registered Chippewa.

Hartland—Sig Borge & Son, 300 bu. certified first generation Chippewa, 150 bu. certified second generation Grant.

Herman—Le Roy Backman, 600 bu. certified Grant.

Lake Crystal—Wayne Othoudt, 150 bu. certified Ottawa Mandarin, 400 bu. certified Grant, 300 bu. certified Chippewa, 50 bu. certified Blackhawk, 60 bu. certified Acme.

Lake Crystal—Richard E. Wigley, Rt. 2, 500 bu. certified Chippewa.

Madison—Merlin L. Knorr, 250 bu. certified Comet, 450 bu. certified Chippewa, 100 bu. certified Acme.

Sacred Heart—Ray Johnson, Rt. 1, registered Chippewa, 96% germination; certified Grant, 98% germination.

MISSISSIPPI

Hattiesburg—Leo W. Klarr, Ellkay Farms, Rt. 1, Box 184, 4,000 bu. certified Jackson.

MISSOURI

Maitland—John Lewis, 375-400 bu. certified Clark.

St. Louis 24—Cypress Land Farms Co., 8129 Delmar Blvd., 3,000 bu. uncertified Adams, 2,000 bu. uncertified Harosoy, 3,000 bu. uncertified Ogden, 1,000 bu. uncertified Lee, 2,000 bu. uncertified Dorman.

NEBRASKA

Elk City—Wahlgren Seed Farms, 1,000 bu. certified Clark, germination 95%; 600 bu. uncertified Clark, germination 95%.

Litchfield—Joseph Krepcik, 1,000 bu. certified Hawkeye.

NORTH CAROLINA

Selma—Gurley Milling Co., P. O. Box 488, 5,000 bu. uncertified Lee, 2,500 bu. certified and registered Lee, 5,000 bu. uncertified Jackson, 1,000 bu. certified Jackson, 3,500 bu. uncertified Roanoke, 1,000 bu. uncertified Ogden, 5,000 bu. uncertified JEW 45, 2,500 bu. uncertified CNS 4 and 24.

NORTH DAKOTA

Casselton—Geo. C. Howe, Jr., Howe Farms, 2,000 bu. uncertified Comet grown from certified seed.

Casselton—Albert F. Sinner, 1,100 bu. state certified Grant, 700 bu. uncertified Grant, germination 86%, grown from certified seed.

Hillsboro—Harland Safford, Box 443, 56 bu. certified Norchief.

Kindred—Thomas G. Simmons, 1,500 bu. certified Grant.

Wyndmere—A. H. Berg, 1,500 bu. certified Grant.

OHIO

Latty—Ellsworth J. Stoller, Rt. 1, 500 bu. certified Monroe, 500 bu. uncertified Lincoln.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Orangeburg—Shuler & Smoak, Inc., P. O. Box 314, 7,000 bu. uncertified Clemson (CNS).

TENNESSEE

Union City—Claude Botts, Botts Evans L. S. Co., 1,400 bu. certified Ogden.

VIRGINIA

Norfolk 15—Davis Grain Corp., P. O. Box 7595, 500 bu. certified Ogden, 4,000 bu. uncertified Ogden, 1,000 bu. certified Lee, 8,000 bu. uncertified Lee, 500 bu. uncertified Dorman, 500 bu. uncertified Jackson.

Richmond—T. W. Wood & Sons, 11 South 14th St., certified and uncertified Early Wood's Yellow, certified and uncertified Ogden, uncertified S-100. Several hundred bushels of each.

WISCONSIN

Bloomer—Lyle Reetz, Rt. 2 (Auburn), 225 bu. certified Norchief, 190 bu. certified Chippewa, 200 bu. uncertified Backhawk.

Colfax—E. F. Myers, Rt. 2, 225 bu. certified Chippewa.

New Auburn—Kenneth Nelson, Rt. 2, 200 bu. certified Chippewa, 100 bu. certified Norchief.

Ridgeland—Robert E. Rogers, Rt. 1, 200 bu. certified Chippewa, 150 bu. certified Norchief.

Sand Creek—Malcolm Loftus, New Auburn, 350 bu. certified Chippewa, 125 bu. certified Norchief.

South Milwaukee—Henry Mahr, 10820 S. 27 St., 300 bu. certified Blackhawk, 400 bu. uncertified Blackhawk.

ONTARIO

Chatham—St. Clair Grain & Feeds Ltd., Richmond St., 300 bu. registered No. 1 Flambeau, 1,000 bu. registered No. 1 Hardome, 700 bu. registered No. 1 Chippewa.

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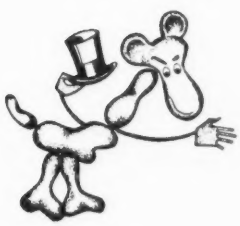

NODOGEN LABORATORIES
2750 W. 35th St., Chicago, Illinois

IN THE MARKETS

MEAL SUPPLIES. The total tonnage of oilseed meal available for feeding in 1957-58 is expected to be about the same as the record of 10 million tons fed in 1956-57, reports Agricultural Marketing Service.

Oilseed cakes and meals: Supply and distribution, United States, year beginning October, 1956-57 and 1957-58 (1,000 tons)

	Supply				Distribution			
	Stocks Oct. 1[1]	Production	Imports	Total	Feed	Other uses[2]	Exports	Stocks Sept. 30[1]
1956-57								
Soybean	111	7,509	—	7,620	7,092	30	443	55
Cottonseed	141	2,289	55	2,485	2,216	30	30	209
Linseed	12	576	2	590	483	—	43	64
Peanut	2	62	—	64	46	—	15	3
Copra	1	113	67	181	180	—	0	1
Total	267	10,549	124	10,940	10,017	60	531	332
1957-58[3]								
Soybean	55	7,750	—	7,805	7,300			
Cottonseed	209	1,950	60	2,219	2,000			
Linseed	64	475	—	539	475			
Peanut	3	60	—	63	50			
Copra	1	120	65	186	185			
Total	332	10,355	125	10,812	10,010			

[1] Stocks at processors' plants. [2] Estimated quantities of soybean meal used for industrial purposes and cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers. [3] Preliminary.

Oilseed meals: Production and stocks for designated period (in 1,000 short tons)

	Monthly production			Season's production		
	Dec. 1957[1]	Nov. 1957	Dec. 1956	Oct.-Dec. 1957	Oct.-Dec. 1956	Oct.-Sept. 1956-57
Oilseed cake and meal						
Soybean	663.3	683.2	643.8	1,998.7	1,932.3	7,509.3
Cottonseed	246.7	280.2	274.3	826.8	948.4	2,289.3
Linseed	38.3	44.8	54.9	134.0	189.4	575.5
Peanut	4.8	5.4	3.8	15.9	6.9	62.6
Copra	11.4	11.4	9.4	34.2	31.1	113.3
Total	864.5	1,025.0	986.2	3,009.6	3,108.1	10,550.0

BACHE & CO.

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Mr. George P. Martin

as head of the cash vegetable oil brokerage department and

Mr. Charles "Pat" Magee

as head of cash protein brokerage department.

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FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for November and December 1957. Reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)

Factory production and consumption, and factory and warehouse stocks, December 1957-November 1957

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	December 1957	November 1957	December 1957	November 1957	Dec. 31, 1957	Nov. 30, 1957
Cottonseed, crude	180,635	203,699	144,856	146,271	124,341	127,828
Cottonseed, refined	131,698	133,777	107,956	109,610	132,316	113,978
Soybean, crude	299,940	313,366	261,754	252,834	281,268	*249,323
Soybean, refined	248,735	240,139	249,682	231,439	124,738	*125,027
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—						
Edible:						
Cottonseed	29,096	29,153	24,180	28,811	16,853	14,319
Soybean	126,535	113,266	114,237	106,878	43,726	38,658
Other	5,134	6,779	4,896	6,065	4,294	3,411
Inedible	344	(2)	1,057	1,021	1,890	1,982
Margarine[1]	134,716	128,788	(NA)	(NA)	26,392	32,205

* Revised. NA—Not available. [1] Data for stocks exclude consuming factories. [2] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Factory consumption of vegetable oils, by uses, during December 1957

	Edible products			Inedible products			
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Paint and varnish	Lubricants and similar oils[1]	Other inedible[2]
Cottonseed, refined	11,792	761	2,462	(3)	(3)	(3)	161
Soybean, crude	.....	.....	.....	11	284	(3)	1,427
Soybean, refined	36,953	8,978	2,759	(3)	6,393	(3)	6,685
Foots, vegetable, raw and acidulated (100% basis)	.....	.....	.....	1,771	(3)	(3)	1,788
Hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible:							
Cottonseed	7,818	14,858	1,504	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soybean	34,318	78,723	1,191	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other	1,672	2,389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes quantities consumed in lubricants, greases, cutting oils, dielectric oils, core oils, brake fluids, and metal working. [2] Quantities consumed in linoleum and animal feeds are included in the above totals. Data for fats and oils consumed in chemicals and linoleum and oilcloth, which were previously shown separately, are now included in "Other inedible" while quantities consumed in core oils, cutting oils, brake fluids, dielectric oils and metal working, formerly included in this total are now classified in "Lubricants and other oils." [3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Consumption of primary fats and oils in fat splitting (1,000 lbs.)

	1957			1956	
	December	November	Jan.-Dec. Cumulative	December	Jan.-Dec. Cumulative
Soapstocks, vegetable foots	5,442	6,284	89,102	8,284	99,262

Source: U. S. Census Bureau

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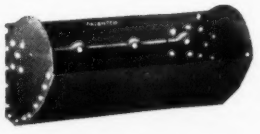

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K. I. WILLIS CORPORATION

MOLINE, ILLINOIS

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION of the 1951-57 soybean crops, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

Year and quarter	Supply: Stocks at beginning of period[1] Farms	Interior mills & elevators	Crushing plants	Terminal markets	CCC[2]	Total stocks	Production	Total supply
1951-56 Av.								
Oct.-Dec.	2,974	890	497	1,144	331	5,836	313,276	319,112
Jan.-Mar.	106,978	48,524	65,326	13,175	265	234,268		234,268
Apr.-June	66,202	26,850	45,907	10,414	170	149,543		149,543
July-Sept.	13,982	9,566	25,953	4,879	388	54,768		54,768
Season						5,836	313,276	319,112
1956-57								
Oct.-Dec.	1,995	1,076	291	369	0	3,731	449,446	453,177
Jan.-Mar.	167,046	73,403	70,354	16,550	0	327,353		327,353
Apr.-June	114,677	46,636	44,232	9,716	0	215,261		215,261
July-Sept.	36,312	26,109	18,724	5,583	74	86,802		86,802
Season						3,731	449,446	453,177
1957-58								
Oct.-Dec.	3,623	1,236	1,493	3,539	0	9,891	479,841	489,732
Jan.-Mar.	188,359	88,798	78,863	23,993	0	380,013		

Year and quarter	Distribution: Used for seed	Net exports[3]	Crushed at mills	Feed and residual[4]	Total disappearance
1951-56 Av.					
Oct.-Dec.	—	21,407	67,169	—3,732	84,844
Jan.-Mar.	—	8,637	64,547	11,541	84,725
Apr.-June	22,576	7,395	60,295	4,509	94,775
July-Sept.	—	5,899	52,806	—9,686	49,019
Season	22,576	43,338	244,817	2,632	313,363
1956-57					
Oct.-Dec.	—	36,613	81,506	7,705	125,824
Jan.-Mar.	—	17,443	83,951	10,698	112,092
Apr.-June	27,048	14,334	78,497	8,580	128,459
July-Sept.	—	16,971	71,986	—12,046	76,911
Season	27,048	85,361	315,940	14,937	443,286
1957-58					
Oct.-Dec.[5]	—	42,493	85,728	—18,502	109,719

[1] Oct. 1 stocks in all positions include only old crop soybeans. [2] Owned and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC. Additional CCC-owned grain is included in other positions. [3] Exports minus imports which are negligible. [4] Mostly quantity fed, but includes waste, loss and statistical errors in estimates. [5] Partly estimated.

PRICE SUPPORT. 1957 and 1956-crop soybeans put under price support through Jan. 15, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1000 bu.)

Quantity put under loan: Farm stored	Warehouse stored	Total	Quantity of loans withdrawn from support	Purchase agreements	Total put under support 1957-58[1]	Total put under support 1956-57[1]
22,753	33,025	55,778	205	2,447	58,225	57,289

[1] Total placed under price support is the sum of the total put under loans and purchase agreements through Jan. 15.

1957-crop soybeans put under price support in 30-day periods (bushels)

Dec. 15, 1957-Jan. 15, 1958	Nov. 15,1957-Dec. 15, 1957	Dec. 15, 1956-Jan. 15, 1957
17,121,119	19,183,522	6,467,709

Soybeans: CCC-owned stocks, Dec. 31, 1957 (1,000 bu.)

Ohio	40	South Dakota	1
Indiana	186	Nebraska	11
Illinois	519	Arkansas	5
Minnesota	12	Oklahoma	8
Iowa	595	Dallas area [2]	1
North Dakota	1	Kansas City area [2]	1
		Total	1,377

[1] Less than 500 bushels. [2] In transit. CSS, grain division.

Loan and purchase agreement figures for 1957-crop soybeans through Jan. 15, 1958, for 31 states which have reported (bushels).

	Loans stored: Warehouse	Farm	Purchase agreements	Total quantity put under support
Alabama	0	48,557	0	48,557
Arkansas	665,363	447,755	29,900	1,143,018
Delaware	0	661	0	661
Florida	0	4,646	0	4,646
Georgia	11,346	42,447	0	53,793
Illinois	7,610,605	3,877,398	1,044,468	12,532,471
Indiana	640,146	1,908,937	103,569	2,652,652
Iowa	12,091,511	9,561,436	709,020	22,361,967
Kansas	12,874	65,248	3,745	81,867
Kentucky	68,251	21,945	0	90,196
Louisiana	5,141	140	0	5,281
Maryland	0	2,776	0	2,776
Michigan	37,510	84,300	15,191	137,001
Minnesota	7,900,610	3,433,942	315,927	11,650,479
Mississippi	296,247	125,527	3,200	424,974
Missouri	1,618,305	1,404,659	53,504	3,076,468
Nebraska	121,146	107,598	14,016	242,760
New Jersey	0	7,286	0	7,286
New Mexico	1,324	0	0	1,324
New York	0	738	200	938
North Carolina	0	51,972	0	51,972
North Dakota	305,166	229,661	71,603	606,430
Ohio	929,184	738,180	40,419	1,707,783
Oklahoma	29,301	30,841	0	60,142
Pennsylvania	0	1,365	0	1,365
South Carolina	456,545	293,200	0	749,745
South Dakota	98,093	221,412	26,989	346,494
Tennessee	101,033	17,152	13,000	131,185
Texas	3,684	565	0	4,249
Virginia	9,399	4,441	0	13,840
Wisconsin	12,306	17,965	2,600	32,871
Total bushels	33,025,090	22,752,750	2,447,351	58,225,191

PRICES. Average prices for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity, and support rates, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (dollars per bushel).

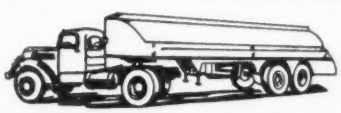
Average farm price: Jan. 15 1958	Dec. 15 1957	Jan. 15 1957	Effective parity Jan. 15 1958	Average price as percent of parity Jan. 15 1958	National average price support rate: 1957 crop	1956 crop	1955 crop
2.05	2.06	2.31	2.99	69	2.09	2.15	2.04

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

Soybeans, No. 1 yellow: Average monthly price per bushel at Illinois country shipping points, 1951 to date (dollars)

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Avg.
*1951-52	2.80	2.90	2.95	2.90	2.90	2.88	2.82	2.92	3.17	3.22	3.25	2.98	2.97
*1952-53	2.85	2.89	2.90	2.85	2.82	2.94	2.95	2.87	2.76	2.56	2.55	2.47	2.78
1953-54	2.57	2.83	2.99	3.03	3.17	3.49	3.00	3.63	3.66	3.70	3.55	2.72	3.26
1954-55	2.69	2.74	2.73	2.74	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.46	2.42	2.36	2.39	2.84	2.56
1955-56	2.22	2.19	2.27	2.35	2.45	2.56	2.85	3.10	2.97	2.54	2.40	2.18	2.51
1956-57	2.21	2.42	2.39	2.43	2.35	2.35	2.33	2.29	2.26	2.34	2.40	2.19	2.33
1957-58	2.12	2.18	2.19	2.17									

* Quotations are for No. 2 yellow soybeans for 1951-53.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PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by Bureau of the Census for December and January.

Primary products except crude oil at crude oil mill locations; production, shipments and transfers, and stock, January 1958-December 1957 (2,000 pounds)

	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	January December		January December		Jan. 31,	Dec. 31,
	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957
Soybean:						
Cake and meal	725,900	663,254	722,900	675,663	78,703	75,703
Flour	9,403	7,313	9,553	7,447	1,404	1,554
Lecithin	[1](NA)	1,480	(NA)	(NA)	[1](NA)	1,596

NA—Not available.

Soybeans: Net receipts, crushings, and stocks at oil mills, by states, January 1958-December 1957 (2,000 pounds)

	Net receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	January 1958	December 1957	January 1958	December 1957	Jan. 31, 1958	Dec. 31, 1957
U. S.	667,119	804,401	932,722	852,512	2,100,288	2,365,891
Illinois	233,255	197,383	312,372	285,047	627,692	706,809
Indiana	43,449	42,266	84,273	71,031	161,226	202,050
Iowa	116,353	133,400	147,265	138,209	217,945	248,857
Kansas	3,992	(1)	(1)	10,822	(1)	(1)
Kentucky	17,039	7,969	23,140	21,831	(1)	(1)
Minnesota	63,395	62,386	69,175	58,099	41,460	47,240
Missouri	16,626	37,853	32,291	34,170	102,662	118,327
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
North Carolina	3,406	16,623	5,028	4,470	27,871	29,493
Ohio	49,178	52,646	85,830	87,874	247,113	283,765
Texas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other	120,426	253,875	173,348	140,959	674,319	729,350

[1] Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Soybean products: Production and stocks at oil mill locations, by states, January 1958-December 1957

	Crude oil (thousands of pounds)				Cake and meal (tons)			
	Production		Stocks		Production		Stocks	
	January 1958	December 1957	Jan. 31, 1958	Dec. 31, 1957	January 1958	December 1957	Jan. 31, 1958	Dec. 31, 1957
U. S.	328,321	299,940	122,751	105,515	725,900	663,254	78,703	75,703
Ill.	114,887	104,736	40,530	32,999	238,967	217,872	25,667	31,531
Ind.	29,692	24,820	13,803	7,122	66,879	56,246	15,474	8,080
Iowa	51,354	47,736	16,667	12,642	116,443	110,373	8,269	6,914
Kan.	(1)	3,710	953	(1)	(1)	8,736	(1)	(1)
Ky.	8,289	7,768	701	(1)	19,329	17,240	(1)	(1)
Minn.	20,633	17,581	16,795	(1)	53,426	44,277	2,638	3,795
Mo.	11,448	12,228	1,882	1,853	25,222	26,320	1,809	2,064
Nebr.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
N. C.	1,617	1,405	1,361	998	3,918	3,494	2,319	1,335
Ohio	30,350	31,066	10,663	10,217	69,436	70,742	3,510	3,227
Texas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other	60,051	48,890	19,396	39,694	132,280	107,954	19,017	18,757

[1] Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

EXPORTS. Preliminary data on U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for December 1957, with comparable data for December 1956 and cumulative totals for the marketing years 1956-57 and 1957-58, reported by Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

	Unit	December 1956	December 1957	October-December 1956-57	October-December 1957-58
Soybeans	bu.	15,894,572	13,719,795	36,612,675	39,212,505
Soybean oil:					
Crude	lb.	42,119,585	10,386,387	76,559,135	42,892,328
Refined but not further processed	lb.	6,384,687	16,548,806	13,761,389	23,688,804
Refined, deodorized, and hydrogenated	lb.	51,098,979	20,774,926	130,338,637	31,634,929
Total beans and oil, oil equivalent basis	lb.	274,125,652	198,353,468	622,666,333	528,769,366

Soybeans: Inspections for overseas export by coastal areas, and country of destination, Jan. 1958 (1,000 bu.)

Atlantic		Gulf	
Holland	511	Holland	720
Belgium	28	Denmark	676
United Kingdom	74	Israel	380
West Germany	290	Norway	54
Formosa	357	Italy	17
Norway	76	Japan	1,881
Poland	353	Korea	96
Subtotal	1,689	Philippines	2
		Subtotal	4,854

Gulf	
United Kingdom	121
Belgium	313
West Germany	594

Grand total	
January 1958	6,543
January 1957	9,631

NOTE: Data are based on weekly reports of inspections by licensed inspectors for overseas export and do not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico. In some cases the ultimate destination of the soybeans exported is not shown on the inspection reports, therefore, the quantity of each country may vary from official census data which are based on custom declarations.

Title I, P. L. 480 export shipments, July 1957-December 1957

	December 1957			July-December 1957		
	Metric tons	Unit	Quantity	Metric tons	Unit	Quantity
Cottonseed oil	5,908	Lb.	13,025,000	14,765	Lb.	32,551,000
Soybean oil	1,963	Lb.	4,327,000	9,890	Lb.	21,803,000
Linseed oil	52	Lb.	114,000	290	Lb.	640,000

MEAL, OIL EXPORTS. U. S. exports of cottonseed and soybean oils in October-December 1957 are preliminarily estimated by the Census Bureau at 220.4 million pounds, a decrease of nearly 40% from the volume of actual exports in the first three months of the previous marketing year, reports Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA. Exports of oilcake and meal, estimated at 105,700 short tons, were less than half those of the comparable period last marketing year.

Cottonseed oil, soybean oil, oilcakes and meals: U. S. preliminary estimates of exports in December 1957 and October-December 1957-58, and actual exports December 1956 and October-December 1956-57

Commodity	December 1956	December 1957 Preliminary	October-December 1956-57	October-December 1957-58 Preliminary
	Million pounds		Million pounds	
Cottonseed oil, refined	19.3	5.7	33.3	19.1
Cottonseed oil, refined and further processed	2.0	8.8	3.6	12.4
Cottonseed oil, crude	53.2	44.6	99.1	91.6
Total cottonseed oil	74.5	59.1	136.0	123.1
Soybean oil, refined	6.4	16.2	13.8	23.4
Soybean oil, refined and further processed	51.1	20.4	130.3	31.2
Soybean oil, crude	42.1	10.2	76.6	42.7
Total soybean oil	99.6	46.8	220.7	97.3
Total cottonseed and soybean oil	174.1	105.9	356.7	220.4
	Thousand short tons		Thousand short tons	
Cottonseed cake and meal	10.2	.1	22.7	5.8
Linseed cake and meal	5.0	.6	23.8	5.7
Soybean cake and meal	64.1	28.7	177.4	94.2
Total cake and meal	79.3	29.4	223.9	105.7

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stocks reports for close of business on Friday or Saturday preceding date of report (1,000 bu.)

	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at domestic markets				
Atlantic Coast	2,988	3,159	3,079	2,964
Gulf Coast	1,410	937	972	1,259
Northwestern and Upper Lake	4,984	5,135	5,269	5,262
Lower Lake	11,657	11,590	11,472	10,743
East Central	2,031	1,957	1,720	1,705
West Central, Southwestern and Western	1,172	1,162	1,145	1,154
Total current week	24,242	23,940	23,657	23,086
Total year ago	14,036	13,297	13,361	13,565
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at Canadian markets				
Total current week	247	197	166	130
Total year ago	311	287	254	227
Total North American commercial soybean stocks				
Current week	24,489	24,137	23,823	23,216
Year ago	14,347	13,584	13,615	13,792

Primary receipts (1,000 bu.) of soybeans at important interior points for week ending:

City	Jan. 31	Feb. 7	Feb. 14	City	Jan. 31	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Chicago	191	293	117	St. Joseph	2	7	4
Duluth	13	3	1	St. Louis	5	5	2
Indianapolis	31	132	67	Toledo	84	111	99
Kansas City	205	87	47	Totals	727	798	428
Minneapolis	47	33	15	Last week	681	727	798
Omaha	58	36	41	Last year	983	826	661
Peoria	88	76	26	Total Chicago soybean stocks	9,494	9,445	9,091
Sioux City	3	15	9				

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- soybeans
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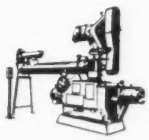
- tung nuts
- and many others

ANDERSON PROCESSES



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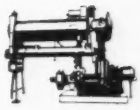

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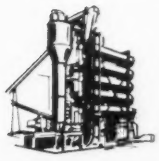

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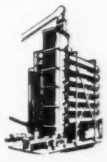

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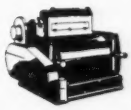

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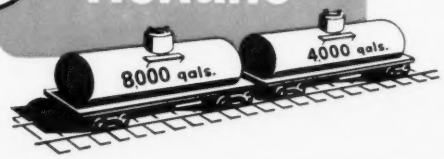

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